

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,931

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 31-AUGUST 1, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887



SUSPECT BEATEN — Zimbabwe troops who beat a man suspected of helping the kidnappers of six tourists told witnesses such beatings are routine. The government denied Friday that bodies of three of the tourists had been found. Page 2.

Israelis Again Bomb Beirut But New Truce Is Reported

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Israeli combat planes, gunboats and artillery pounded PLO targets in wide areas of West Beirut Friday, shattering cease-fire of nearly two days, Lebanese radio reports said.

State-run Beirut radio said later that a cease-fire was called for 9 p.m. Friday.

In Israel, the military command said the bombing was resumed because Israel no longer was obliged to "observe the unilateral cease-fire" because gunners of the Palestine Liberation Organization had opened fire with Katyusha missiles and artillery on Israeli positions outside Beirut earlier in the day.

The Israeli bombardments ended the seventh cease-fire of the 55-day Lebanon crisis just as Lebanese negotiators said they had obtained an agreement in principle on a PLO withdrawal within three weeks.

Former Premier Saeb Salam, who has served as chief intermediary between the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, and the PLO, said the agreement involved a limited Israeli withdrawal around Beirut and the deployment of a multinational force before the PLO pullout.

It was not clear what support, if any, the plan had from Israel or the United States, but Mr. Salam said it would take a week to arrange a schedule for the replacement of Israeli troops with a multinational force.

"An agreement in principle is already there and now it remains to work out the details," Mr. Salam said after meeting with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

In Washington, President Reagan and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt met Friday and agreed that a six-point Arab League plan for the withdrawal of Palestinian and Israeli forces from Beirut was a "positive step" toward peace in the area, a senior U.S. official said.

Public Pledge
The official said, however, that tactical differences remain between the Egyptian and American positions, with Egypt placing more emphasis on linking the Palestinian withdrawal to movement toward an overall settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Arab League plan, developed at a two-day meeting in Jeddah attended by PLO representatives, represented the Palestinian

group's first public pledge to evacuate its military forces from Beirut.

Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon presented the withdrawal formula Thursday to Mr. Habib. It was unclear whether the plan had been conveyed to Israel.

Sources close to Mr. Arafat said the guerrilla leader has asked that the bulk of his 5,000 to 6,000 fighters be shifted to Syria, after which some of them would be sent on to Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

"The execution of the evacuation will take a few weeks," one of the sources said.

Israel's state radio quoted Prime Minister Menachem Begin as saying earlier that the PLO had offered to withdraw first to the Bekaa Valley in an area of eastern Lebanon under Syrian control, and then to Syria.

But Mr. Habib rejected the proposal and insisted the guerrillas should go directly to Syria, the radio quoted Mr. Begin as saying.

Earlier, Israeli Armed Forces Radio reported that Mr. Begin had told a committee in the Knesset (parliament) that if there was no negotiated solution soon, Israel would resume its bombing of

Beirut or order an assault on the city.

Mr. Begin said after meetings Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. Habib that the U.S. envoy promised to seek an "unequivocal commitment" from the PLO to leave Beirut and to give Israel the answer Friday. President Reagan later said in Washington that no such deadline had been set.

In Beirut, Premier Wazzan assailed Israel's blockade on electricity, water, food and fuel to the Muslim-dominated western sector, saying it was "one form of military option that negates the political option and makes us wonder why, then, these negotiations."

At the United Nations, the Security Council passed an emergency resolution Thursday demanding that Israel immediately lift the blockade.

The U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, did not participate in the 14-0 vote, protesting that she had not been given enough time to consult with Washington.

In Friday's White House meeting, Mr. Ali turned over a letter to Mr. Reagan from Egyptian Presi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reagan Extends Grain Sales As 'Favor' to U.S. Farmers

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in a move certain to please U.S. farmers but rile European allies, said Friday that he will accept another one-year extension of the U.S. agreement to sell wheat and corn to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan held out the possibility of expanding 1982-83 sales beyond the current 23-million ton level, but he said the United States will not discuss a new long-term agreement "as long as repression continues in Poland."

The decision was complicated by the administration's hard-line against the Kremlin following the imposition of martial law in Poland last winter and Mr. Reagan's subsequent embargo on the sale of U.S. technology for a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan, Secretary of Agriculture John B. Block and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan defended the decision as more of a favor to U.S. farmers than to the Soviet Union.

The president said U.S. farmers "will not be made to bear alone the burden" of his policy toward the Kremlin, saying they can be assured that they will continue to have a fair opportunity to export grain to the Soviet Union on a cash basis.

"Grain sales have little impact on Soviet military and industrial capabilities," he added. "They absorb hard currency earnings and feed the people of the Soviet Union who are suffering most from the disastrous economic policies of the Soviet government."

The Reagan administration reiterates a vow to punish violators of its pipeline sanctions. Page 2.

The Treasury secretary, speaking at a White House briefing, said the pipeline and the grain issues were not comparable. Mr. Regan said the United States could help prevent completion of the pipeline, but the Kremlin could find badly needed grain supplies elsewhere.

"We're not doing the Soviets any favors," he said.

With the current agreement due to expire Sept. 30 and with the prospect of another bumper U.S. crop keeping prices at depressed levels, the Reagan administration has been under growing pressure to approve longer-term sales.

Bruce Hawley, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said, "It means absolutely nothing to the American farmer. All we're getting is a one-year extension on government authority to impose a ceiling."

Sens. Larry Pressler, Republican

of South Dakota, and Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, also were critical. Sen. Pressler said the decision will perpetuate the Soviet view of the United States as an unreliable supplier and send them elsewhere for their grain.

Both Michael Hall of the National Corn Growers Association and Carl Schwensen of the National Association of Wheat Growers viewed the decision as a time-buying move that will allow for eventual resumption of negotiations on a long-term agreement.

The Soviet Union has purchased only about 4 million tons of the 23 million authorized by the current agreement, although it is facing a fourth consecutive bad harvest and has a continuing need for foreign supplies.

U.S. trade with Moscow has been in turmoil since early 1980, when President Jimmy Carter imposed a limited sales embargo after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. By the time Mr. Reagan lifted the embargo in 1981, the Soviet Union had turned to other sources for long-term agreements.

The United States is expected to provide a record volume of an estimated 17.8 million tons this year, but the U.S. share of the Soviet market will be only about 40 percent, compared to 78 percent in 1979.

U.S. Aides Downplay Report on Economy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, sticking with an optimistic forecast that has been discredited by some of its top policy-makers, predicted Friday that there will be a "significant" economic recovery later this year and that the 1983 budget deficit will be held to \$115 billion, which would be a record.

But even as the White House

Republicans leaders complain about President Reagan ignoring a spending agreement. Page 3.

budget office presented the forecast, a very senior administration official conceded privately that the economy is in a "twilight zone" and that the actual deficit would be "considerably higher" next year.

Despite the estimate that there will be a "significant" recovery in the second half of this year, the senior official, who asked not to be named, expressed serious reservations.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, an admitted optimist on the economy, also distanced himself from the budget report by staying away from a news conference on the forecast.

Asked why he did not make the traditional appearance there, he said, "I may be dumb, but I'm not stupid. I had to take care of my own priorities." He instead met with reporters to discuss new banking legislation.

The White House forecast, even before it was officially released, had been labeled unrealistic by Mr. Regan's top economist, Murray L. Weidenbaum, after he resigned last week, as well as by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office. Commerce Secretary Malcolm A. Baldrige also distanced himself from the forecast.

Neither it's going to be morning or night," said the senior White House official who used the "twilight zone" characterization. He said he meant that some positive economic signs are emerging, but negative trends persist and there are no real guarantees of a breakthrough.

The midyear budget review also predicted the deficit for fiscal 1982, which ends Sept. 30, will grow to a record \$108.9 billion, \$8.4 billion more than the administration had estimated two months ago and more than double the \$45 billion figure the president used when he came into office.

The senior official sought to play down the significance of the projections for 1983 and following years in the review, which Congress requires the administration to submit each year. He said it is an "admittedly arbitrary" and politically motivated exercise designed to show as little deterioration as possible in the budget and economic outlook.

With Congress in the midst of difficult decisions on where to cut spending and raise taxes to reduce an already large deficit, new, more realistic figures showing even larger deficits "drives those people crazy on the [Capitol] Hill," he said.

The new deficit estimate for 1983 is \$11 billion higher than the figure the administration and Congress had agreed on just a little more than a month ago, when

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Guerrillas Bar Food Supply to Refugees

Palestinians Say UN Relief to Southern Lebanon Deprives West Beirut

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization has prevented food supplies stored in a United Nations warehouse in Beirut from reaching refugees in besieged West Beirut and southern Lebanon.

PLO officials, who in the past have bitterly condemned Israeli forces for periodic blockades of food and water to the western portion of the city, confirmed reports that they were preventing the UN Relief and Works Agency from removing food from the warehouse.

A Palestinian official said the relief agency wanted to send some of the food to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, a move that would reduce the supplies going to refugees in West Beirut.

The Vienna-based relief agency, which has helped Palestinian refugees for the past three decades, said Thursday that since July 19,

the PLO has posted a five-man guard at the gate of the warehouse with orders to prevent any supplies from entering or leaving the warehouse without written authority from the PLO.

No Practical Effect

The result, relief agency officials said in a statement released in Beirut, Vienna and New York, was that "emergency relief operations... for some 30,000 displaced Palestinian refugees in West Beirut and the movement of supplies from Beirut for distribution to homeless families in south Lebanon have been stopped."

The agency said contacts with the PLO to lift the restrictions "have met with no practical effect." It said a convoy of two trucks loaded with rice and sugar to be delivered Tuesday to refugees in the southern Lebanese city of Sidon, which is under Israeli

control, had been prevented from leaving the warehouse.

"Distribution teams in West Beirut have been without flour, rice, sugar, corned beef and skim milk products to issue to displaced Palestinian refugees for over a week," and in Sidon, relief teams have been deprived of the 48 tons of food supplies that were scheduled to have been delivered last week and Thursday, the statement said.

The PLO official argued that the relief agency had plentiful supplies available in Syria, Cyprus and Israel that could be sent to southern Lebanon. But, in confirming the gist of the agency's statement, the official conceded that the PLO decision also was depriving about 30,000 displaced Palestinian civilians in West Beirut.

The official said the Israeli offensive against West Beirut — and the disorganization it has caused

the PLO — was the reason the problem had not been settled.

Palestinian and Lebanese officials have accused the Israelis of periodically cutting off supplies to pressure the PLO to agree to withdraw from the city. Israeli officials said they lifted a blockade on emergency supplies earlier this month, and they have accused the PLO of using the issue for propaganda purposes.

In Geneva Thursday, Ambassador Ovadia Soffer of Israel accused the leadership of the World Council of Churches of making "libelous" charges in a resolution condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The resolution accused Israel of "barring access of international humanitarian agencies to places of detention of prisoners and refugee relocation centers" and of blocking delivery of basic necessities for war victims.

House Backs Reagan On Military Spending

By Margot Hombrower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has given President Reagan an easy victory by adopting a \$175.3-billion authorization bill for fiscal 1983 in an action that could produce the largest percentage increase in U.S. military spending.

The bill survived seven days of debate with scarcely a change, and was passed Thursday night by the Democratic-controlled House 290 to 73. It now goes to a conference committee with the Senate, which has passed a bill authorizing \$177.9 billion in military spending.

The House adopted one limiting amendment Thursday night, in effect cutting the military authorization 1 percent across the board, from \$177 billion to just over \$175 billion.

Otherwise, the administration prevailed, defeating amendments to cut funds for a series of controversial items in the Pentagon budget such as the MX and Trident missiles, the C-5B cargo jet, the B-1 bomber, civil defense and the stationing of troops abroad.

The administration's victories were an indication that, while debate continues over exactly how large the military buildup should be, the president has prevailed with his basic argument that military outlays must be increased even in a time of domestic spending cuts.

One Hostile Amendment

The president's success was assured by a majority of Democrats on the House Armed Services Committee, tacitly backed by the House Democratic leadership. Although one effort to cut funds for the MX came close to succeeding, the only hostile amendment that did pass was one cutting \$54 million for nerve gas weapons.

The sum approved is only \$6.3 billion less than the president requested and is a \$46-billion in-

crease over the authorization for fiscal 1982.

More than half the money is for the purchase of \$88.7 billion in so-called new weapons, while \$22 billion would go for research and development and \$68 billion for operations and maintenance.

Congressional supporters of the nuclear freeze movement were defeated Thursday in their effort to cut funds for civil defense programs, including an elaborate new Reagan administration plan for evacuating cities under nuclear attack.

"Civil defense will only be a Band-Aid over the holocaust," said Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, whose amendment to cut the funding from \$252.3 million to \$144.3 million was defeated 240 to 163.

Advocates argued that the program, which is to cost \$4.2 billion over the next seven years, was indispensable during natural disasters such as earthquakes and tornadoes. It would also match the Soviet Union's extensive civil defense program, they said.

The House also rejected, on a 314-87 vote, an amendment by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, that would have required a reduction in the number of U.S. troops abroad from 490,000 to 250,000 by September, 1986.

Rep. Schroeder found allies among some of the House's most conservative Republicans, who argued that the United States should force its allies in Europe and Japan to shoulder a greater portion of their defense costs.

"We're saying we're no longer interested in being the Wyatt Earp of this earth," Rep. Schroeder said.

Rep. Harold S. Sawyer, Republican of Michigan, agreed, adding that the United States should stop giving Europe "a free ride to compete the pants off us internationally. They're sinking the economy."

INSIDE

■ The U.S. discount rate was reduced to 11 percent from 11 1/2 in the second cut in as many weeks. Page 7.

■ Large arms sales would be possible under a bill quickly enacted by the U.S. House of Representatives. Page 2.

■ Private operation of part of the U.S.-owned uranium enrichment business is being considered by the Reagan administration. Page 3.

■ MONDAY: A special supplement takes a look at Liberia's rocky transition under Samuel K. Doe.

Brezhnev, Husak Say U.S. Embargo Helps East Bloc

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev and the Czechoslovakian leader, Gustav Husak, met Friday at a vacation resort in the Crimea and jointly declared that U.S. trade sanctions were strengthening economic cooperation in the Soviet bloc at the expense of the West.

In recent weeks, Soviet and East European sources have said that Mr. Brezhnev might forgo his annual round of Kremlin meetings with leaders from other countries of the Soviet bloc because of his ailing health. His meeting with Mr. Husak was his first reported with an ally in the Crimea this summer.

The Tass report of Mr. Brezhnev's meeting with Mr. Husak referred to a coming summit on economic issues, but did not indicate what nations would be involved or when and where they would meet.

East European sources have predicted a meeting this summer among leaders of the 10 nations belonging to the Moscow-led Council on Mutual Economic Assistance, but this was the first confirmation.



Yasser Arafat talked with foreign correspondents in West Beirut moments before Israeli jets, gunboats and artillery began bombarding the city, ending a cease-fire that lasted almost two days.

them psychologically for such a withdrawal.

To the contrary, they have been busily reinforcing their positions. What were simply dirt barricades two weeks ago on the coastal highway leading from Beirut to Ouzai are now strengthened with sandbags and machine-gun nests.

Abu Nussur, a PLO district commander in the Ouzai area, said their bunkers are so solid that in the last seven days of Israeli aerial and naval bombardments of Ouzai, only 10 guerrillas were killed. Most of the casualties were civilians living closer to West Beirut, he said.

Provisions for 6 Months

The Israeli blockade of West Beirut has yet to have any effect on the guerrillas. While visiting Position 1 a truck drove up dropping off piles of freshly baked loaves of Arabic flat bread, fresh figs, water and tinned meats and fish. The guerrillas said they have enough canned food and rice to last for six months and insisted

that a visitor take some figs back with him to West Beirut.

A 27-year-old Ouzai district commander for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, one of the eight groups in the PLO coalition, said he goes back to West Beirut every few days "to take a bath and freshen up."

He argued that because Mr. Habib does not speak directly to the PLO, but only through Lebanese intermediaries who basically want the PLO to leave, the U.S. envoy has "no real idea what the guerrilla position is." This explains, he said, why after more than a month of negotiations Mr. Habib is still uncertain whether or not the PLO will leave.

"Look," he said, "we are not going anywhere until we get what we want. We have no illusions about the Israelis. We know just how many tanks and planes they have out there. But let me assure you if they come in, their casualties will be 10 or 20 percent."

The Ouzai front typifies the kind of difficulties the Israelis would face. A highway leads from Position 1 all the way back to West Beirut, about three miles to the north. On both sides of that road are honeycombs of tightly packed houses and factories.

While a visitor was being shown around, Lt. Col. Abu Tayeb, the overall PLO commander of the Ouzai front, arrived with a retinue of aides and a bodyguard. Like other PLO commanders, he is in constant contact with the PLO's underground operations room — the location of which is constantly moved — through a radio in his car.

Col. Tayeb did not have much time for a reporter, only one quick message.

"The United States is making the same mistake with the PLO that it did with the North Vietnamese," he said firmly. "You are underestimating our real will to fight and defend our cause. I hope Mr. Habib will understand this before it is too late."

U.S. Repeats Intention To Punish Companies That Break Sanctions

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official reiterated Friday the United States' determination to punish violators of its Soviet pipeline sanctions, but said that Washington expected that few, if any, companies would defy the ban.

Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel H. Olmer testified before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee where some senators criticized the sanctions as costing U.S. jobs without hurting the Soviet Union.

Mr. Olmer said that the administration would enforce "to the extent necessary" the sanctions against the European sale of U.S.-licensed equipment for the project. The pipeline will carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

He said that enforcement might include a cutoff of U.S. trade with a European company that violates the sanctions.

But Mr. Olmer said that he knew of no firm planning to defy the sanctions despite the French government's directive to French companies to ignore the boycott and Britain's consideration of issuing a similar directive.

"There is intent and there is intent," he said. "There is intent stated to the media and there is intent in actually putting together proposals. We don't know of any company planning to violate the sanctions."

Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley said that the sanctions were needed to "inflict hurt" on the Soviet Union until it used its influence to end martial law in Poland.

He said that the promise last week of the Polish military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, to end martial law this year if calm continued "may show that the sanctions are hurting."

Sen. Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that the sanctions were hurting American workers and had no visible effect on the Soviet Union which "can turn around and buy the same thing some place else."

"We're building up Japan at the expense of the United States," the Illinois Republican said. "We are hurting ourselves, shooting ourselves in the foot, and not hurting the Soviet Union at all."

Sen. Charles Mathias, Republican of Maryland, expressed concern that the sanctions might drive European or Soviet manufacturers to develop their own pipeline equipment and permanently take business from U.S. firms.

In Bonn Friday, Lothar Rühl, a West German government spokesman, rejected Mr. Reagan's arguments for the embargo.

Mr. Reagan had said at news conference that the embargo would deprive Moscow of hard currency earnings that it could otherwise spend on rearmament. Mr. Rühl said that the president's reasoning was "illogical and hardly convincing."

Mr. Rühl said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, after intensive talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, an old friend, and based on his own experience, still believed the "family quarrel" would be over by the end of this year.

Ban Affects U.K. Firms Not Linked to Pipeline

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Reagan administration restrictions on the sale of energy equipment to the Soviet Union are so broad that many of a dozen British companies with contracts worth almost \$140 million are covered, even though they have nothing to do with the Siberian gas pipeline, according to officials.

The existence of this little-known aspect of the export ban helps explain why the British are so eager to persuade President Reagan to reconsider his decision. The value of all British contracts with Moscow in the energy field is estimated at about \$400 million, half the annual value of British exports to the Soviet Union.

The companies included in the ban, even though not involved with the pipeline, all have some U.S. connection that could make

them subject to penalties under the U.S. Export Administration Act if they attempt to fulfill their contracts, British officials said Thursday.

They are mainly firms selling drilling equipment and other gas and oil technology; some of them have been dealing with the Soviet Union for many years.

The British Department of Trade declined to name the companies on the grounds that they have requested secrecy.

A lawyer for one of the companies said his firm, which he also declined to name, stood to lose \$30 million in orders, at the cost of hundreds of jobs in Britain and in Belfast, Northern Ireland, where unemployment is even more serious.

Britain's record unemployment rate, presently 13.5 percent, is behind the unhappiness over the U.S. sanctions.

Britain has invoked its own trade-protection law as a means of showing its disapproval of the administration moves.

But officials acknowledge that the law will have little practical effect on British firms with U.S. interests should the United States choose to impose heavy penalties on companies that continue selling to the Soviet Union.

At the very least, British trade officials said, they would like the U.S. restrictions made less comprehensive.

British officials made clear Wednesday that they would not directly order companies to defy the U.S. embargo, but will take whatever steps are available to defend those companies that go ahead with contracts.

The main company affected is John Brown Engineering, which holds a \$200 million order for turbines for the pipeline. As many as six other British companies have pipeline-related deals worth about an additional \$60 million.

Then there are the estimated 12 other whose gas and oil equipment orders fall inadvertently under the restrictions.

Underlying British resentment, which Foreign Secretary Francis Pym explained to senior officials in Washington Thursday, is that U.S. motives are entirely political.

The British say the policy seemingly makes no allowance for the economic needs of an ally such as Britain, where every export contract is regarded as a substantial plus.

U.S. Aides Skeptical About Recovery Report

(Continued from Page 1)
Congress approved a new spending plan.

However, the senior administration official said the actual deficit will be much larger but is unlikely to exceed the Congressional Budget Office estimate of between \$141 billion and \$151 billion.

Earlier this week, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, rejected the Congressional Budget Office estimate as "unduly pessimistic." Mr. Baldrige, however, said the congressional figures were "in the ballpark."

The updated White House report projects a deficit of \$92.6 billion in 1984 and \$73.6 billion in 1985, but independent forecasts put the likely deficit in the \$150-

billion range for each of those years.

Looking to the future, the report sees the economy growing at a relatively healthy rate of 4.3 percent through the end of 1983, with unemployment receding from a current post-World War II high of 9.5 percent to 8 percent by the fall of 1983.

The report said that high interest rates are expected to decline very slowly, with three-month Treasury bill rates predicted to drop from an average of 12 per-



AT PRAYER — A Moslem prisoner prostrates himself in prayer at a camp at Ansar in southern Lebanon, where more than

7,000 prisoners of war are being held. About half of them are Palestinians and half are other Arabs and foreign mercenaries.

Israelis Puzzled by Quantity of Arms Seized From PLO in Initial Invasion

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army, in its lightning advance through Lebanon to the outskirts of Beirut, captured an impressive store of Soviet- and American-made weapons from retreating Palestine Liberation Organization forces, possibly enough to arm a lightly equipped infantry division.

Although some of the weapons were captured in combat, most were found abandoned in hidden arms caches that proved no use to the guerrillas in the face of the rapid Israeli advance.

It still is not clear why the PLO had stockpiled so many weapons. Some Israeli officials suggest that the PLO might have been planning a major offensive that was prevented by the Israeli attack. Others think the guerrillas simply acquired the arms because they were available on the international market and because Saudi Arabia and other countries were willing to pay for them.

In any event, the pile of captured weapons has given Israel an opportunity for both economic and public relations gains.

The government has said it is prepared to sell some of the captured arms to various Third World countries in an effort to offset part of the cost of the war, which is estimated to be \$1 billion so far. And Israeli officials, from Prime Minister Menachem Begin on down, have referred to the extent of the PLO armaments into their speeches as evidence of Israel's decision to invade Lebanon.

Detailed Report Issued

The military command recently issued a detailed report on the captured PLO weapons. It said that Israeli forces had seized about 25,000 submachine guns and other light arms, 19,000 hand grenades, 46,000 mortar rounds, 14,000 artillery shells, 16,000 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, 893 anti-tank weapons, 148 mortars and artillery pieces, almost 80 tanks, about 170 armored personnel carriers and 95 anti-aircraft guns.

Through Several Strokes of Luck, Falklands Wildlife Survived Battles

By James Feron
New York Times Service

STANLEY, Falkland Islands — The penguins, seals and other wildlife of the Falkland Islands were spared in the fighting here "through a bit of good luck," said Ian J. Strange, the islands' conservationist.

The penguins and seals, he said, were out to sea and the large colonies of seabirds migrate in the winter, the season of the fighting. "If the fighting had commenced three

months earlier," Mr. Strange said, "it could have had a disastrous effect."

With the nearly certain prospect of Britain's establishing a large military garrison that would probably double the island population of 1,800, the wildlife could be threatened, according to Mr. Strange.

"There will be a lot of ship involvement," he said, glancing out at a harbor crowded with warships and transport vessels, "and with that there will be accidents, oil spills."

Among the qualities of the Falkland wildlife are the sheer numbers. "There are millions of penguins, millions," Mr. Strange said. "There are also albatrosses, large seal herds and a variety of marine animals, such as dolphins and porpoises, and a few whales."

Many seabirds use the islands as a breeding ground in the summer months, from October to March. Nobody had done any wildlife census work, he said, although he estimated that the albatross colony numbered two million and that the penguins were more numerous.

"We also have certain species of seabirds only found here," he said, "such as a form of petrel and a rare form of hawk, the striated caracara."

The wildlife was concentrated on West Falkland, one of the two major islands, where there was relatively little destruction.

Stanley, where much more damage was concentrated, is not renowned for wildlife. However, he said in Stanley the Argentines used depth charges against possible frogmen, and porpoises and dolphins could have been killed.

Another postwar difficulty, he said, is the likely curtailment of a small but steady tourist trade.

most of it geared to Falkland wildlife. Ships that brought conservationists and photographers usually stopped in Argentina before sailing to the Falklands and on to Antarctica.

For those who once came on their own, on a weekly flight from Argentina, prospects are similarly dismal because that transportation link has been severed.

Access between Stanley and the remote settlements on the main islands, and to the even more remote islands rich in wildlife, was almost entirely by air. The entire three-plane local air fleet — including two float planes — was destroyed.

Mr. Strange lives with his wife, Maria, and their 15-month-old daughter, Georgia, in a Scandinavian-style house made from special driftwood. About 80 years ago a ship carrying a cargo of cedar logs foundered off the islands. He gathered the logs and built the house.

Mr. Strange arrived here 22 years ago from Lincolnshire, England, to run an experimental sheep farm, but he turned to conservation, following an interest that his grandfather and others in his family had pursued. He earns his living as a wildlife artist, stamp designer, writer and lecturer.

During the Argentine occupation of the islands, he said, "we refused to leave our house," a decision made by about half the people of Stanley who assumed, correctly, that empty houses would be occupied by Argentines. "I bricked up a corner," he said, "which we used as a shelter, and in fact a couple of bullets went through a window."

The Argentine authorities knew everybody here, he said, because many had worked for years as Argentinian representatives. "They were generally good normal people," he added.

Israeli Jets Again Bomb West Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Hosni Mubarak in which he stressed that the United States must commit itself to finding a homeland for the Palestinians as a means of achieving a comprehensive settlement, Egyptian sources said.

According to the sources, the letter said U.S. objectives cannot be limited merely to the short-range goal of persuading the PLO to leave Beirut.

PLO sources stressed that their pledge to leave Beirut was only one of six points agreed on in Jeddah, part of an indivisible package to end the eight-week-old Lebanese war.

The other points included the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, guarantees for the safety of Palestinian refugees in Lebanese camps and multinational participation in a disengagement around Beirut.

The Arab League plan made no mention of an evacuation of the political arm of the PLO, although Israel has demanded the organization's total military and political withdrawal from Lebanon. It mentioned only withdrawal from Beirut, not from Lebanon, and set no timetable.

Eliahu Ben-Elissar, chairman of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Israeli parliament and a close associate of Mr. Begin, said in a recent interview that the PLO probably bought arms simply because it could afford them.

"They had unlimited sources of money from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya and they had unlimited sources of equipment from the Soviet Union, East Germany and Libya," he said.

"I don't believe they were stupid enough to think they would be able to defeat Israel, but you never know when an opportunity might present itself to cause the enemy — as they consider us — a lot of casualties."

"If they opened up with all their artillery and all their tank guns on the Israeli north, they could have caused a few thousand dead," Mr. Ben-Elissar said. "Of course, they would not have defeated Israel, but what country can allow itself to be a target?"

Israeli Jets Again Bomb West Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Hosni Mubarak in which he stressed that the United States must commit itself to finding a homeland for the Palestinians as a means of achieving a comprehensive settlement, Egyptian sources said.

According to the sources, the letter said U.S. objectives cannot be limited merely to the short-range goal of persuading the PLO to leave Beirut.

PLO sources stressed that their pledge to leave Beirut was only one of six points agreed on in Jeddah, part of an indivisible package to end the eight-week-old Lebanese war.

The other points included the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, guarantees for the safety of Palestinian refugees in Lebanese camps and multinational participation in a disengagement around Beirut.

The Arab League plan made no mention of an evacuation of the political arm of the PLO, although Israel has demanded the organization's total military and political withdrawal from Lebanon. It mentioned only withdrawal from Beirut, not from Lebanon, and set no timetable.

300 Scandinavians End Peace March in Russia

MOSCOW — A 16-day peace march by 300 Scandinavians ended Thursday with a call on all countries to outlaw nuclear weapons testing, production and deployment. The march was the first by Western peace activists to be allowed to enter the Soviet Union.

"Our march has shown that it is possible for representatives of organizations in different countries, East and West, to work together and reach an agreement on the most vital problems of all times: to save humanity from extinction," the group's final statement said.

Mr. Seuzani was arrested 10 days after police arrested Mr. Di Rocco on Jan. 4. Reports at the time said Mr. Di Rocco gave police information that led to the arrest of Mr. Seuzani and to the rescue of Gen. Dozier on Jan. 28.

Twenty-one arrest warrants have been issued against inmates of the Trani jail charging them with the willful homicide of Mr. Di Rocco.

Pro-Walesa Posters Seen in Warsaw

WARSAW — Small posters calling for the release of Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity union leader, appeared early Friday on a major Warsaw street, but they were removed quickly by authorities, informed sources said.

The posters appeared on shop windows along Jerozolimskie Avenue opposite the central railroad station, the sources said. About 20 of the posters were seen, each bearing a picture of the Solidarity leader and the words, "Free Lech Walesa."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Hostage Death Reports Denied by Zimbabwe

Harare, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government disputed Friday that three of six foreign tourists kidnapped by gunmen have been killed and said no bodies have been found.

A statement said a man interro-

gated by security forces hunting for the tourists said he had helped bury three people, but that he could not show the graves.

The tourists, two Britons, two Americans and two Australians, were seized last Friday in the troubled province of Matabeleland.

A note sent to the government by their captors said they would be killed seven days later unless the government released top officials of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's opposition party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Mr. Nkomo was fired from the coalition government in February for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government.

Official sources said earlier Friday that three unidentified hostages had been killed.

For some time, top levels in government and the security forces believed the three to be dead, the sources said later.

The report appeared to have come from the search area, in remote bush west of Bulawayo where communications are often difficult.

Some security sources did not rule out the possibility of the gunmen trying to put pressure on the government. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Two of the men the kidnappers want released, Dumiso Dabengwa, a military expert, and Lt. Gen. Lookoot Masake, former national army commander, were among seven persons who appeared in court in Harare Thursday charged with treason.

Royo Resigns as Panama's President

PANAMA CITY — President Aristides Royo of Panama resigned Friday and will be succeeded by the vice president, Ricardo de la Espriella, a government statement said.

The surprise announcement was broadcast over radio and television but no reasons were given for the resignation. The announcement was made as government officials were participating in memorial ceremonies for Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader died in a plane crash last year.

Mr. Royo offered to resign the presidency before, on Aug. 1 last year, when the death of Gen. Torrijos was made public. His resignation was not accepted by the National Guard, which Gen. Torrijos commanded.

Panel to Run Banco Ambrosiano Unit

LUXEMBOURG — Banking authorities here announced Friday the appointment of three commissioners to run the affairs of Banco Ambrosiano's Luxembourg subsidiary, which owes \$400 million to international banks.

The subsidiary, Banco Ambrosiano Holding, has been under judicial control since major European banks said it had defaulted on loan repayments earlier this month. Banks' hopes of getting their money back were set back Thursday when one of the Italian commissioners administering the Milan-based parent company said at a meeting in London that Banco Ambrosiano had no obligation to meet the debts of its foreign-based subsidiaries.

Major Italian banks are seeking to rescue the parent company, which made \$1.4 billion in dubious loans to Latin American companies.

2 Soviet Economists Visit Peking

PEKING — Two Soviet economists are visiting Peking, and Soviet diplomatic sources said Friday that the visit indicated a renewal of contacts between the countries after more than two decades of enmity.

The economists, one from the Institute of World Economy and the other from the Far Eastern Institute in Moscow, arrived about two weeks ago as guests of the Soviet ambassador, Ilya Shecherbakov. Two groups of Chinese economists have visited Moscow this year.

Diplomatic sources said the economic contacts may indicate that both sides are hoping for an increase in trade, which last year amounted to \$300 million.

Belgium to Buy Additional F-16s

BRUSSELS — Belgium has decided in principle to buy 44 additional F-16 jet fighters from the United States to replace a fleet of aging French Mirage's, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Friday.

He cautioned that the purchase involving 30 billion francs (\$625 million) hinges on U.S. willingness to place orders in Belgium to compensate for the purchase.

The F-16s will be largely assembled in Wallonia, Belgium's economically depressed southern half. The first aircraft is scheduled to be delivered in 1988.

Van Agt Denies Timetable on Missiles

THE HAGUE — After pressure from the left wing of his party, Premier Andries van Agt has agreed to write an article denying that he already has a timetable for deciding whether to deploy new NATO missiles in the Netherlands, a spokesman said Friday.

Jan Willem Loman said Mr. van Agt's article, to appear next week in the newspaper of his Christian Democratic Appeal party, was called for in a recent meeting between Mr. van Agt and party leftists who contended that certain statements by the premier contradicted the party platform.

On an official visit to Egypt earlier this month, for example, Mr. van Agt said a decision on deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles could not be endlessly postponed. The party says no decision should be made on deployment while the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic arms reduction are taking place in Geneva.

Iranian Pledges Iraqi 'Liberation'

LONDON — The speaker of the Iranian parliament said Friday that the war with Iraq will continue until the Iraqi people have been liberated.

Hashemi Rafsanjani, quoted by Tehran radio, also warned Gulf states that Iran, though it had no designs on their territory, would help dissidents there if they treat their people badly.

He said Iran would try to deny Iraqi leftists any role in the affairs of a future Iraqi government.

Red Brigades Claim Killing of Inmate

ROME — Red Brigades members claimed responsibility Friday for the slaying of a Red Brigades member whose arrest helped put police on the trail of the kidnappers of U.S. Gen. James L. Dozier in January. Emilio Di Rocco, 26, was strangled and stabbed by fellow inmates Tuesday in the maximum security prison at Trani.

"On July 27 an armed nucleus of the Guerrilla Party liquidated the traitor Di Rocco," a woman said in a telephone call to the Rome newspaper Vita. She said a further communiqué would be issued later. The Guerrilla Party is the title used by the Red Brigades faction led by Giovanni Senzani, who police said was the mastermind of the terrorist organization in the Rome region.

Mr. Seuzani was arrested 10 days after police arrested Mr. Di Rocco on Jan. 4. Reports at the time said Mr. Di Rocco gave police information that led to the arrest of Mr. Seuzani and to the rescue of Gen. Dozier on Jan. 28.

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Est. 1911
5, rue Daunou, PARIS
Just left the taxi driver
"sunk too deep now"
or Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich
or M/S Astor of sea

هكذا من النحل

U.S. Bill May Ease Way For Big Foreign Sales By Private Arms Firms

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — A bill quietly enacted last week by the House of Representatives has begun to open the way for large commercial sales of American arms to foreign nations, including \$1 billion worth of arms to India.

The immediate beneficiary of the measure, which seems likely to be approved by the Senate later this year, would be the Bowen McLaughlin York Co. of York, Pa. The company, a spokesman said, has been negotiating with India to sell \$1 billion worth of artillery, ammunition and equipment.

The legislation was not directly connected with the visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, but U.S. officials said arms sales to India would be discussed. The Reagan administration has emphasized security assistance to friendly nations.

India has bought \$79 million worth of military equipment from the United States through the government's foreign military sales program and \$44 million in arms under commercial export licenses, and has also received \$90 million in military assistance since 1951, according to the Defense Department.

More Arms Offered

Pentagon officials said the United States in recent years had offered to sell India more arms, including artillery, but that India had not responded. India has bought weapons from diverse sources, but principally the Soviet Union.

The Bowen McLaughlin York spokesman said the company had offered to sell to India 200 self-propelled 155mm howitzers and 200 towed 155mm howitzers, along with ammunition and spare parts. Howitzers of that caliber are replacing 105mm howitzers as the standard artillery of the U.S. Army.

The self-propelled guns, with a crew of six in an armored, tracked carrier, can fire high-explosive, chemical or nuclear rounds nearly 15 miles (24 kilometers). The towed guns, with a crew of 13, can

hard projectiles more than 18 miles.

The initial sale, if the negotiations are successful, would be worth about \$200 million. But continuing sales, service and spare parts would eventually make the contract worth about \$1 billion, the spokesman said.

Streamlining the Process

He said the company also has begun discussions with Belgium, Canada, Egypt, South Korea, Nigeria and Norway.

The main feature of the arms sales bill would be to streamline the arms sale process, according to Congressional officials. The measure was introduced by Rep. William F. Goodling, Republican of Pennsylvania, who represents the district in which Bowen McLaughlin York is situated.

The legislation would help other U.S. companies trying to sell weapons abroad as well. It permits the weapons makers to buy components from government arsenals, assemble them into finished weapons and sell them under licenses approved by the State Department to a foreign government.

Previously, commercial arm makers were prohibited from selling arms with government-made parts to foreign nations unless the buyer went through a long and cumbersome process of obtaining a foreign military sales agreement covering components made in government arsenals.

Like foreign military sales by the government, commercial arms sales must be approved by Congress. The State Department notifies the Congress of the pending sale, which goes ahead unless Congress vetoes it within 30 days.

Rep. Goodling said that under present rules, "Government-owned and operated facilities cannot support commercial defense plants on a direct basis."

He said that leads to higher administrative costs, poor coordination between government and non-government plants, and, in some cases, loss of contracts to U.S. facilities.

The bill passed without objection.

Nicaragua Is Seeking to Buy French, Soviet Jet Fighters

By Christopher Dickcy

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua is pushing ahead with plans to acquire Soviet MiG, French Mirage or other jet fighters, the Nicaraguan defense minister, Humberto Ortega, has revealed.

Mr. Ortega declined to specify the exact model of the planes being sought except to say they would be used primarily to engage other aircraft in the event of an invasion. His estimates range from eight to 15 fighters as the potential force Nicaragua hopes to obtain.

A spokesman for the French Embassy in Washington has said that no further arms sales to Nicaragua are contemplated by his government.

The U.S. State Department alleged last year that Soviet-bloc countries were training Nicaraguan pilots and several runways had been lengthened to handle the relatively sophisticated MiG-21.

Mr. Ortega insisted that the jet fighters, as well as Soviet tanks acquired last year, are strictly for defensive purposes in a hostile environment in which Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders say they must equal or surpass the combined strength of all other regu-

lar Central American armies in order to protect their leftist revolution.

He said the range of the planes would be limited. "We're not going to bomb Washington," he added.

Mr. Ortega set no timetable for the arrival of the planes, saying it would depend largely on the development of a capability to handle them, including training of pilots.

West Germany, Italy and other West and East European countries have been approached as sources of arms and aircraft. He said his government is working hard to strike a deal with France for the acquisition of Mirage fighters, possibly to be integrated in an air force that also would include MiGs.

With the exception of two French Alouette helicopters that arrived here a few weeks ago as part of a \$17-million French arms package, most of the equipment for the Nicaragua in the last two years were manufactured in Soviet-bloc countries and obtained directly or through third parties such as Algeria.

The Sandinistas claim they have lost more than 45 militiamen, policemen and soldiers in fights with

anti-Sandinista insurgents in the last month. The government has charged that these rebels are working mainly out of camps in Honduras with the direct or indirect support of the United States.

Meanwhile, leaders in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala have blamed Nicaragua for backing subversion, arms trafficking or guerrilla movements in their countries and charged that the leftist Sandinista movement itself is a threat to regional security.

Joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises this week along the border in the troubled Caribbean coast region have pushed tensions here even higher. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said U.S. transport planes have been moving the Honduran troops during the exercise.

The Nicaraguans consider the Honduran Air Force as a particularly serious threat. Honduras has a dozen French Super Mystere fighters. Mr. Ortega claimed that the Hondurans are also trying to acquire F-5 fighter planes from the United States. A Honduran diplomat said such a purchase has been discussed for several months, but nothing has come of it.

El Salvador recently received six U.S.-made A-37B fighter-bombers, which are modified trainers intended mainly to back up ground troops in a guerrilla war. Guatemala has 10 A-37Bs.

"Honduras has airplanes, Guatemala has airplanes. El Salvador has airplanes," Mr. Ortega said. "Nicaragua does not have planes."

He added that under the previous regime in Nicaragua, from which the Sandinistas seized a handful of aircraft, the orientation was toward guerrilla warfare, not fighting off an invasion.

According to Mr. Ortega, Nicaragua's air defense consists of conventional anti-aircraft batteries supplemented in some areas by shoulder-fired heat-seeking missiles. He declined to say where they were manufactured.

The Sandinista army has been transformed in three years from a guerrilla force of less than 5,000 into a force of about 25,000 regulars. Mr. Ortega as well as U.S. military analysts in Panama said the size of the army has not grown substantially in more than a year, but the level of training, logistical and tactical skills is improving dramatically.

Reagan Aid Plan for the Caribbean Dies in House on a Technicality

By Margot Homblower and William Chapman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's economic assistance plan for the Caribbean basin suffered another reversal when a carefully crafted bipartisan agreement to push it through the House of Representatives died on a point of parliamentary procedure.

The compromise that would have added \$350 million to a 1982 supplemental appropriation went down to defeat Thursday because authorizing legislation had not yet passed the House.

The bill would have included at least \$75 million for El Salvador, the largest beneficiary. The administration says the aid is necessary to rescue El Salvador from an economic morass as it resists leftist guerrillas.

The crucial point of order was raised by Rep. George Miller, Democrat of California, and others who objected in part to the way the money would have been divided. The House Foreign Affairs Committee had endorsed the \$350-million authorization but it had not been sent to the floor.

The compromise worked out by the administration and Reps. Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, and Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, would have given the White House a major victory. The administration had agreed not to push for a large separate package of military aid, including \$35 million for El Salvador.

Rep. Kemp called the failure Thursday a tragedy for what he termed a major foreign policy initiative equal in importance to the Marshall Plan.

The last chance for the Caribbean plan would be Senate passage and House concurrence later this year, but that seems doubtful. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has transformed it, against administration wishes, into a World Bank plan.

Type of Interferon Is Found Effective Against Cold Virus

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Synthetic interferon, which is made by gene splicing, can prevent one kind of cold without harmful side effects, according to a team of British doctors.

They said in a preliminary report in the current issue of The Lancet, a British medical journal, that interferon given in a nasal spray prevented the development of colds in all 19 volunteers subsequently given potent cold viruses.

When the viruses were given to 22 others who had not received interferon, eight developed colds, the researchers said.

Dr. Geoffrey Scott of the Medical Research Council's Common Cold Unit in Salisbury, England, where the research was done, said Thursday that no harmful side effects developed. They, however, tested interferon only against a type of rhinovirus, an infectious agent that causes 25 to 30 percent of all colds in adults, according to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Md.

Top Republicans Criticize Reagan For Rejecting Spending Agreement

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders have told White House officials that they were "bewildered" by President Reagan's refusal to commit himself to spending cuts that he had agreed to make in fiscal 1984 and 1985.

The leaders, however, were unable to reach Mr. Reagan Thursday by telephone to present their views firsthand.

The leaders privately expressed fear that the president's remarks could jeopardize current efforts in Congress to make new spending cuts. They added that the statements also could endanger a series of austere domestic spending bills soon to reach the House and Senate floors.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader, told reporters that he was "disturbed" by the president's statement, adding that "it hardly seems the right time, with everything going on here."

Sen. Baker expressed his misgivings Thursday in a telephone conversation with James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, but was unable to reach Mr. Reagan by telephone, according to an aide to the Senate leader.

Rep. Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the minority leader, told a closed meeting of the 192-member Republican caucus, "The fact remains that he isn't going to spend one dime more than is authorized and appropriated by the Congress."

Rep. Michel also tried to reach the president by telephone, and finally expressed his concern in a letter to Mr. Reagan, according to an aide to the House leader.

The House, meanwhile, approved, 282 to 111, a \$13.8-billion supplemental spending bill that provided only \$362.6 million for new military programs, \$2.1 billion less than the administration requested. The measure also provided \$5.2 billion for military pay, instead of approving the requested \$15.4 billion.

The House increased domestic spending programs, an action that probably will prompt another presidential veto.

The legislation now goes to the Senate.

The president said Wednesday night at a news conference that he did not feel bound to keep military spending for fiscal 1984 and 1985 within the limits of an agreement that he reached last spring with Republican congressional leaders. Those limits were reflected in the Budget resolution approved by the Congress.



MUMMY UNCOVERED — Arturo Jimenez, a Peruvian archaeologist, unwrapped a 700-year-old Peruvian mummy at the World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn., and found the remains of a 2½-year-old child. The National Congress of American Indians protested the ceremony Wednesday, saying that it was sacrilegious, and urged all Christians and Jews to boycott the fair.

Jury Decides The Post Libeled Mobil President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A federal court jury awarded more than \$2 million in compensatory and punitive damages Friday to the president of Mobil Oil Corp. after concluding that The Washington Post libeled him in a 1979 article about his business relationship with his son.

The three-man, three-woman panel in U.S. District Court awarded \$1.8 million in punitive damages against the newspaper only minutes after announcing that it was assessing \$250,000 in compensatory damages against the newspaper.

The jury, which deliberated for 18½ hours over a three-day period before deciding in favor of William P. Tavoulareas, decided not to award damages to his son, Peter, also a plaintiff in the case.

The jury also awarded \$5,000 to William Tavoulareas and \$1,000 to Peter in a companion case against the father's former son-in-law, Dr. Peter Piro, who was sued for slander for providing information used in the article. The jury gave Mr. Tavoulareas no punitive damages in the case against Dr. Piro.

William and Peter Tavoulareas had asked \$50 million from the newspaper and \$20 million from Dr. Piro, contending they were defamed by two articles that said the elder Tavoulareas set up his son as a partner in a shipping management firm which entered a lucrative business arrangement with Mobil.

The Post executive editor, Benjamin Bradlee; Patrick Tyler, the reporter who wrote two 1979 stories, and Sandy Golden, who provided an initial tip, were in the courtroom when the verdict was returned.

Asked if he would have any comment, Mr. Bradlee said: "No, none."

In the suit against the newspaper, the jury named the Washington Post Co., Mr. Tyler and Ms. Golden as guilty of libel. Mr. Bradlee was not named.

The jury said the libelous article was the first one written on Nov. 30, 1979. The jury ruled for The Post against both men on the second story, printed Dec. 1. The jury ruled in favor of The Post and against Peter on the earlier article.

In testimony during the 20-day trial, the Tavoulareas claimed they suffered scorn, contempt and ridicule as a result of the stories written by Mr. Tyler.

The Washington Post defended itself by saying the stories are true and were diligently researched. The stories in dispute appeared on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1979. The first outlined the father-son connection between Mobil and Peter Tavoulareas' shipping company, Atlas Maritime Co., which does extensive business managing Mobil-owned ships through a firm called Samarc.

9 Chinese Are Killed In Mozambique Mission

Reston

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Nine members of the staff of the Chinese Embassy in Maputo have been shot and killed by another embassy official, the Mozambique news agency reported Friday.

It said the murders took place Thursday in the embassy building. Mozambique police sealed off the embassy at the request of the officials there but took no other action, the news agency said.

Peru Bomb Seen Aimed At President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — A stick of dynamite exploded Thursday 300 yards from where Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry had been watching a military parade 10 minutes earlier.

Police said Mr. Belaunde was being driven back to the presidential palace and was 10 blocks away when the explosion occurred.

It caused slight damage to a nearby military police barracks and broke windows in a neighboring building. No casualties were reported.

Mr. Belaunde has repeatedly emphasized his determination to eliminate terrorism in Peru, which he said had resulted in 53 deaths since 1980 when he entered office as the nation's first constitutionally elected president after 12 years of military dictatorship.

A Communist organization known as Sendero Luminoso announced in June that it had begun a guerrilla war to overthrow the government.

About 12,000 troops took part in the parade viewed by Mr. Belaunde as part of the country's 161st independence day observance.

In his report to Congress Wednesday, Mr. Belaunde announced austerity measures for Peru to deal with a sharp drop in mineral prices on world markets.

He told Congress the measures would include limits on foreign travel by government officials, the streamlining of bureaucracy and the suspension of official social events.

Police reported earlier that a small bomb exploded Wednesday night at the foot of the Ricardo Palma Bridge about 300 yards from the Congress while Mr. Belaunde was reading his annual report. No details on damages were given.

A bomb exploded outside the U.S. Embassy on Saturday. No one was injured, but nine front windows were knocked out.

U.S. Weighs Takeover Of Uranium By Industry

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering whether to turn over the government-owned, uranium-enrichment business to private industry, according to a White House document.

In a memorandum, dated July 7, 1982, the White House counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, requested that the Energy Department and two other concerned agencies "proceed with the consultations with industry you recommended" and "complete the options paper" on a possible transfer of the U.S. uranium enrichment business to the private sector.

An effort by the administration of former President Gerald R. Ford to transfer the government's uranium enrichment activities to private companies was defeated after intense debate in Congress, and bitter opposition can be expected should the current administration offer a similar proposal.

Major Weakening

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, who released Mr. Meese's memorandum, argued Thursday that such a move would constitute a "major weakening" of the nation's policies aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons. "It raises the specter of private industry trafficking in enriched uranium, a situation that could seriously undermine U.S. efforts to control the spread of nuclear material and technology around the world," Sen. Metzenbaum warned.

In another development involving enriched uranium, Rep. Toby Moffett, Democrat of California, charged in a letter to Energy Secretary James A. Brundage that the Energy Department was "considering" a "major weakening" of the nation's policies aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

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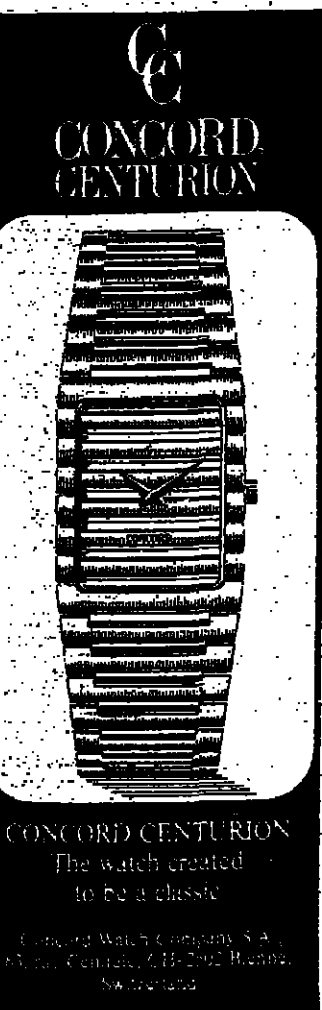
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Gen. Gale Dies; Led Paratroops at Normandy

The Associated Press

LONDON — Gen. Sir Richard Gale, 86, who led the paratroops who established the first Allied foothold in France four hours before the main D-Day landings June 6, 1944, on the Normandy beaches, died Thursday at his home at Kingston-on-Thames near London.

Gen. Gale was commander-in-chief of the British Army of the Rhine in West Germany from 1952 to 1957. In 1958, he took over from the Field Marshal Lord Montgomery as NATO's deputy supreme Allied commander in Europe and held the post until 1960.

He had an unimpeachable start in the army. His first attempt to join after leaving school failed when he flunked the medical examination — his chest expansion was too small — and his standard of education was judged insufficient.

He took a course of physical exercise and extra lessons, applied again, and was admitted to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was commissioned as a junior officer in 1915.

He fought in World War I with

the Machine Gun Corps and won the Military Cross for bravery. He won two medals as commander of the 6th Airborne Division in the fighting that followed its landing beyond the River Orne, 120 miles (192 kilometers) south of the main D-Day beaches. Those were the Distinguished Service Order and the U.S. Legion of Merit.

Dan Seymour

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dan Seymour, 68, who was president and later chairman of the board of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in the 1960s and early 1970s, died Tuesday night of a heart attack. Mr. Seymour retired from J. Walter Thompson eight years ago. He was a director of several companies, including American Express.

Mr. Seymour began a career as a radio announcer in Boston in 1935 after graduating from Amherst College. A year later he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York and, with his deep, mellow voice, became announcer and master of such radio staples as

"Duffy's Tavern," "The Aldrich Family" and "The Benny Goodman Show."

Mr. Seymour was the announcer who, in Orson Welles' famous 1938 radio broadcast of "War of the Worlds," terrified listeners with realistic bulletins on Martian invaders. He was also the announcer for the radio and television program "We the People."

Georgy Arendt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Georgy Arendt, 65, deputy minister for construction of oil and gas industry enterprises, was killed Wednesday while carrying out his duties. He said Thursday, it gave no details, but the language of the statement suggested that he may have been killed while visiting a construction site.

Harold T. Sakata

HONOLULU (UPI) — Harold T. Sakata, 62, who gained fame for his characterization of the killer bodyguard Odd Job in the James

Bond film "Goldfinger," died Thursday at St. Francis Hospital, where he had been under treatment for cancer. Mr. Sakata, who had been a weightlifter and professional wrestler, won a silver medal at the 1948 Olympics in London for weightlifting.

George Kleinsinger

NEW YORK (NYT) — George Kleinsinger, 68, a composer whose works ranged from the children's favorite "Tubby the Tuba" to scores for the opera "Archy and Mehitabel" and its sequel, the musical "Shogun Alley," died Wednesday in New York.

Harold R. Foster

NEW YORK (AP) — Harold R. Foster, 89, who created the Prince Valiant comic strip and drew it for more than 40 years, died Sunday in Spring Hill, Fla. King Features has announced. Mr. Foster, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, worked on the comic strip Tarzan during the early 1930s before turning his attention to Prince Valiant.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Assessing Bechtelmania

From THE WASHINGTON POST

There has been nothing quite like it since Bechtelmania. Now we have Bechtelmania — the concern you hear voiced about this giant construction company that seems to be stocking the upper reaches of government the way a fish hatchery stocks the Columbia River. What is the object of this concern?

What sort of company is Bechtel? Secretive, for one thing. Based in San Francisco and entirely owned by the Bechtel family and top executives, Bechtel does not have to disclose how much money it makes or how much it pays its 120,000 employees.

Successful, for another. Despite the secrecy, there is reason to believe that Bechtel is very profitable and very good at what it sets out to do: build things — big things, like nuclear power plants, new cities in Saudi Arabia, much of Washington's Metro subway system. Bechtel constructed Hoover Dam and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and the government buildings of Bonn.

Should Bechtel's business activities give cause to worry about its alumni and associates in government? The company's extensive dealings with Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries have led some people to doubt whether George Shultz or Caspar Weinberger or W. Kenneth Davis (who is deputy secretary of energy) or Middle East negotiator Philip Habib can be disinterested about

American policy in the Middle East. But we think their Middle East policies should be assessed on the merits, not on the basis of Bechtel's presumed views. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have proved their integrity in some of the most difficult circumstances public officials have ever faced. Mr. Habib's disinterest has the implicit endorsement of the parties whose conflicts he is mediating.

We find it more interesting to ponder the possible effect of the scope of Bechtel's operations on these men's views. Bechtel's work extends around the world. Its main competitors are foreign companies. Its main customers are local and foreign governments and large corporations, not individual consumers. Probably the majority of its business is outside the United States.

We certainly don't think there is material for imputing some sort of conspiracy here, any more than when President Carter appointed to high office several alumni of the Trilateral Commission, or earlier administrations leaned so heavily on Midwest-based industrial companies for their top businessman appointments.

In our view, anyone who deserves appointment to high office should be able both to use and to transcend the experiences he has had in private life. The good ones do.

Policy for El Salvador

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

This much is palpable in the "certification" debate over El Salvador: Progress is in the eyes of the beholder.

At the State Department, they have looked at what President Reagan candidly calls "unfortunate things" and decided it could be worse. So the administration has again certified that El Salvador is making progress in curbing human rights abuses and promoting economic reforms, the key conditions Congress has set for continued military aid.

This certification process is not quite the sham that Connecticut's Senator Christopher Dodd perceives. But neither does it achieve its purpose of shaping American policy toward El Salvador. In truth, there is not much of a policy besides giving "our" side enough bullets to deny victory to leftist guerrillas, while keeping a hedgehoglike regime afloat. The certificate is no substitute for a strategy that would deal with the reactionaries whose brutality and land grabbing frustrate political accommodation.

On this central point, the State Department's certification report is artfully equivocal. For example, is the toll of political violence rising? The report says the murder rate has declined "somewhat" — "according to available statistics." State relies on newspaper accounts whose completeness is challenged by human rights groups. Still, to its credit, it includes those contrary judgments.

Ambiguities are admitted also on the subject of land reform. But the report stresses the good faith of President Magaña while dis-

creetly playing down the role of Assembly President D'Aubuisson, who stands accused by one of the program's key U.S. planners, Roy Prosserman, of leading a "virtual coup d'etat" against land reform.

But if the report is equivocal, so is the mood in Congress. Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas is a barometric figure. Early this year she joined Dodd to persuade the Senate to chop \$100 million from the requested \$166 million in military aid. But she remains unwilling to cut aid completely and forfeit the battle to the guerrillas.

These periodic certifications cannot be directly rejected by Congress. But it can cross-examine the authors and then after the foreign aid bills, possibly reducing appropriations or adding new conditions for their disbursement. This is a second-best way to run a foreign policy. Salvadorans are right to question whether Congress can really decide at long distance and in detail how best to promote human rights and social justice.

The highly successful March 28 election was plainly intended to impress Congress with El Salvador's progress toward democracy. Yet the results of that election strengthened extremists whose policies might well nullify the gain. So there can be no leap in the effort to use the considerable U.S. leverage to promote social peace and justice in a country that has had pitifully little of either. If the administration could for once convince Congress that this is truly its purpose, at least the certification war would cease.

Other Editorial Opinion

By Any and All Means?

Even if it is true that the PLO, given the bitterness of a dispossessed people and the divisions of a disparate organization, has refused to recognize the Jewish state in the "clear and unequivocal" way that Washington wants, even if, in its Beirut stronghold, it interposes its fighters among civilians who are not a party to the conflict, even if it constituted outsize arms dumps in southern Lebanon — its "final" destruction (an improbable outcome in any event) does not warrant any and all means.

It does not warrant the razing of camps in which most of the 400,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon made do in pitiful conditions; or the interfering without the slightest guarantees of thousands of so-called suspects, or the deaths of women and children by the hundreds of the fingers of West Beirut for the mere reason that they were presumed to be living alongside guerrillas.

The infernal logic into which Mr. Begin has locked himself is the one that led so many authorities before him from realism to cynicism and from what is defensible to what is odious. It was perfectly understandable that he should want to dispel the threat against the villages of northern Galilee; it was tolerable that he should try to exploit his initial successes, encouraged as he was by the applause of some of those whom he aimed to "liberate" from the burdensome Palestinian presence. But now the machine has bolted. It has gone mad. Here we have the Lebanese state invaded and humiliated, the better to be restored; half of Beirut being flattened by bombs, so that its trials may cease; hundreds of civilians killed — as happened previously

in the Christian districts under the cannon of the Syrian "pacifier" — so that acceptable order may prevail at last.

The Israelis are without a doubt right to be indignant when their detractors, exceeding all measure, compare them with the Nazi executioners and accuse them of "genocides" or "final solutions," references whose very mention provokes their revulsion.

Nevertheless, when he obstinately refuses any still conceivable settlement, when he relies on hunger, thirst and bombs to quell a population infiltrated by his enemies, Mr. Begin uses methods that disqualify the ethical case he tries to plead.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Squabbling Over Steel

We now risk a period of tit-for-tat retaliation. It is a game which the politicians and officials will have the greatest difficulty controlling. The dispute (over steel exports) shows how fragile the GATT-built world trading system has become and how recessionary pressures in the industrialized countries are making possible a return to the beggar-thy-neighbor policies of the 1930s.

There are rights and wrongs on both sides. It is true that the Europeans do subsidize their steel exports. But nothing like as much as the Americans would have it.

But if subsidies are against the GATT code, then so are the sort of quotas which the Americans seek to impose. What is needed are cool heads, a clarifying and tightening up of GATT rules and, above all, a commitment to free trade both in Europe and America which goes beyond rhetoric.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).



Much Ado for a Pipeline

• Outreaching the Law to Hurt the Allies

By Charles Macchling Jr.

WASHINGTON — The British trade secretary invoked the Protection of Trading Interests Act the other day as a step to prevent British firms from complying with the Reagan administration's embargo order on equipment sales for the Soviet gas pipeline. The trade secretary acted neither unreasonably nor in a spirit of ungrateful defiance.

The extraterritorial extension of United States law has always been an issue of contention with foreign governments, and on several occasions a serious irritant in relations. The foreign outrage over the latest order was entirely predictable.

This is no mere legal squabble. Regardless of whether European subsidiaries are wholly owned by U.S. interests, or whether licenses are dependent on U.S. technology, these are foreign companies in every sense of the word and exclusively subject to the laws of their own countries.

Britain is only one of a dozen trading partners of the United States that at various times have taken governmental action to protect their citizens and corporations from what they regard as infringements on their sovereignty. Many have passed legislation aimed at preventing their companies from obeying U.S. court decrees in antitrust and regulatory proceedings.

The French courts have even authorized temporary takeover of a French subsidiary to force it to fulfill a contract for truck assemblies that were barred by a U.S. Treasury Department order under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

International law takes a dim view of attempts to control the actions of a foreign corporation in its host territory. The U.S. Supreme Court seems to agree. While confirming that the United States can control acts of its own citizens, including corporations, wherever they take place, and to a limited extent can even regulate acts of foreigners that have a substantial effect within the United States, it has never sanctioned overseas application of U.S. law to serve a U.S. national purpose. Only recently the Supreme Court ruled that the American subsidiary of a Japanese company was exclusively subject to U.S. law.

The June 18 action was taken without consulting the European allies and with potentially devastating retroactive effect. Technically the Export Administration Act authorizes the president to act unilaterally and alone. In practice it has to be read in the context of a system of collaboration between 15 NATO nations plus Japan that for 30 years has been regulating the export of armaments, strategic materials and military technology to the East. Until now the pattern of U.S. policy has been never to take embargo actions in an economic area crucial to its allies without prior consultation, let alone notification.

In this case the president's breach was made all the worse by first downgrading the pipeline issue to the point of not raising it at all during the Versailles summit and meetings with European leaders in Bonn and London, and then springing it as a major foreign policy initiative immediately after his return to Washington.

The embargo order is aimed at foreign sales of both compressor station assemblies and the all-important turbine rotor, prohibited by an earlier order from being exported directly from the United States.

Hardest hit would be John Brown of Great Britain, AEG-Telefunken of West Germany and Nuovo Pignone of Italy, which together are manufacturing 125 turbines under license from General Electric. Also affected are French and West German subsidiaries and licensees of General Electric.

After increasing the allies in Western Europe, without harming the Soviet economy or affecting the internal situation in Poland, the Reagan administration is now scrambling to find a graceful exit.

So far the only sure casualties are the employees and stockholders of General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor, Dresser and other U.S. manufacturers, who are barred by an earlier order from making direct sales from the United States.

As the former head of the world's largest construction company, Secretary of State George Shultz certainly understands the full ramifications of the problem. If he wants to prevent the president from suffering a series of humiliating rebuffs by America's European partners, he should get the June 18 order rescinded as a quid pro quo for a tighter allied system of exports to the Soviet Union.

The writer, a resident associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The Baltimore Sun.

• A Friendly Visit Wasted

By Wolfgang Wagner

HANNOVER — President Reagan's brief visit to West Germany in early June was an enormous success. Since then, however, not only has its impact evaporated, but West German relations with the United States have never been worse. The Reagan trip has backfired badly. For the president's conduct in the last two months has created the impression that he deliberately concealed his true intentions toward West Germany during his trip here.

The hope now must be that George Shultz, the new secretary of state, can somehow repair the damage. But, given suspicions on this side of the Atlantic, his job will not be easy.

Reagan's two speeches here, one in West Berlin and the other in the Bundestag in Bonn, raised expectations that tensions between the United States and West Germany would abate. Evoking the shared experience of the allies since the end of World War II, Reagan even silenced left-wing critics of U.S. policy. But hardly

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• A Family Dispute To Settle Patiently

By Otto Graf Lambsdorff

The writer is minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany.

WASHINGTON — The dispute over the West European gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union has reached a degree on both sides of the Atlantic that should have been avoided. This family dispute — and it is no more than that — now has to be settled in patient talks between the governments of the Western alliance. Public dispute does not benefit anybody but Moscow.

For years, the Federal German government has talked about the gas pipeline deal with this and the previous American administration. Patiently, we tried to explain that it does not make the West Europeans dependent on the Soviet Union, either economically or politically; that it does not unilaterally benefit the Soviet Union; and that it is in the interest of Western Europe. We had reason to believe that the United States government, although not endorsing the deal, would understand the European — especially the German — arguments that support such an agreement with Moscow.

This has turned out to be erroneous. The West European reaction to the embargo decision, however, should give the White House cause to

reconsider. Above all, the harsh words of President Reagan's closest ally, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are an alarming signal of discontent within the alliance.

The West Europeans are in agreement: The application of the principle of extraterritoriality in U.S. government decisions is unacceptable to us. It violates our sovereignty. Therefore, we have to reject it.

This is the unanimous position in Bonn, London, Paris and Rome — despite the content and clauses in civil law contracts between European and U.S. companies. Such private agreements, the concrete content of which still would have to be examined carefully, cannot and must not alter the legal basis of international relations between states. Above all, they must not retroactively block the execution of contracts that were concluded between the European companies and the Soviet Union long before the events in Poland. We shall have to continue talking about that with the U.S. administration.

In America it is asked whether by this gas deal Western Europe, and especially the Federal Republic of Germany, will not become dangerously dependent on the Soviet Union. In Germany we have studied this issue extensively and carefully, and in 1979 the government arrived at the conclusion that there is no threat of such a dependence.

At the peak of gas deliveries from the Soviet Union, roughly 30 percent of our gas supplies will come from there. That will be about 5 to 6 percent of our total energy consumption.

A disruption of deliveries, can never be fully excluded, even for technical reasons. But for such an event we are well prepared: We have sufficient gas storage capacities; we have a flexible West European gas pipeline network, which would allow us to switch to other resources in the western parts of Europe; and we have the possibility of converting quickly from gas to coal and oil in an emergency.

For more than 60 percent of its energy consumption, the Federal Republic depends on imports. The more we can diversify our supply, the greater our security of supply. So the deliveries from the Soviet Union will contribute to this. According to our findings, there is no need to worry.

Apart from that, we look for further imports from other countries. The percentage of Soviet primary energy supplied will decrease with the exploration and production from new sources in other countries. But such new sources for our gas supply will not be available before 1990, especially not in Norway.

The United States it is often thought that credits for the construction of the pipeline are subsidized by the government in Bonn. This is not true. The government does not grant credits or interest subsidies, either to the Soviet Union or to any other East bloc country. The credit arrangements are made by private banks, without any state support.

Thus there is nothing suspicious in this deal. This should be understood everywhere. Especially on the question of credit subsidies to Communist countries, there is no difference between Bonn and Washington.

Therefore we are in full agreement with the communiqué of the Versailles summit. This is why I have striven in many rounds of negotiations in recent weeks to reach an agreement within the OECD to increase interest rates and shorten maturities for credits to the Soviet Union. We finally succeeded: All OECD countries, including Japan, have reached a consensus according to which minimum interest rates, which were only 8.25 percent last year, will now be raised to 12.15 percent. This is an increase of about 50 percent, and the maturities will be shortened from eight to five years. I believe that this is the better way to indicate to Moscow that the Western reply to Poland is not "business as usual."

We have no differences of opinion on the events in Poland. The declaration of NATO in January, 1982, was unanimous. But we do doubt that embargoes are an adequate answer. In my opinion, this applies to both the pipeline and the grain.

The Washington Post.

JULY 31: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: 'Regenerator' of Egypt

LONDON — A grant of £50,000 was voted by the House of Commons to Lord Cromer in recognition of his great services in Egypt. Prime Minister Balfour said that Lord Cromer had raised Egypt from bankruptcy to prosperity and had reduced the burden of taxation per head 25 percent. He added in a warm tribute to the regenerator of Egypt that the Egypt of today is the work of one great man. Mr. W. Redmond opposed the grant in a passionate speech, saying that when Lord Cromer went to Egypt it was to carry out a declared policy of evacuation, but the British had been in that country for 24 years now. Was Lord Cromer to receive £50,000 because he had made Egypt into a British province?

1932: Poison Liquor Kills 15

NEW YORK — A plague of poison liquor such as has not imperiled the city for some years was disclosed with the announcement that 15 men had been killed by "smoke" and that as many more are in critical condition. Five men were found dead in the streets of the lower East Side. Ten, picked up in the same district in various states of collapse, died at Belleville Hospital. Every available detective in the lower East Side has been mobilized with orders to find the source of the poison beverage. "Smoke," also known as the Bowery Cocktail, is a mixture of raw alcohol and water, of a whitish smoky appearance, sold in up-and-coming East Side "joints" at a nickel a throw.

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Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 3421.
U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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مركز العمل

ARTS / LEISURE

\$3.25 Million Paid For Morse Painting

By Jo Ann Lewis
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Daniel J. Terra, President Reagan's ambassador-at-large for cultural affairs and founder of the Terra Museum of American Art in Evanston, Ill., has paid \$3.25 million for "Gallery of the Louvre," a painting by the 19th-century artist-inventor Samuel F.B. Morse. It is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a work by an American artist.

Terra bought the 6-by-9-foot painting from Syracuse University, which received it as a gift in 1884. He said that negotiations with the university began in March and that the deal was closed this month.

"Gallery of the Louvre," painted in the Louvre in 1832, depicts several American artists in the museum's Salon Carré. Morse shows himself as teacher, leaning over a student's shoulder in the foreground; in the left corner are the novelists James Fenimore Cooper with his wife and their daughter, who was an art student of Morse's. Surrounding them are miniature reproductions of paintings by Rembrandt, Leonardo, Rubens, Raphael and Titian. The painting is in the tradition of "gallery" pictures painted between the 17th and 19th centuries.

The record price for an American painting sold at auction is \$2.5 million for Frederic Church's "Icebergs" in October, 1979, at Sotheby Parke Bernet.

"Gallery of the Louvre" was done 10 years after Morse's "The Old House of Representatives," now in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. Both were conceived as exhibition pieces that Morse hoped people would pay admission to see. Both failed to produce the expected income, leading Morse to refocus his attention on what had been a hobby in scientific research. He later produced the telegraph and the battery, which ultimately overshadowed his accomplishments in art.

Terra is a self-made multimillionaire and founder of Lawter International Inc., a chemical conglomerate. As finance chairman for Reagan's campaign, he raised \$21 million. Terra owns other record-price paintings, including "The Jolly Flatboatman" by George Caleb Bingham, which he bought at auction in 1978 for almost \$1 million. He and his late wife, Adeline, began collecting American art in the early 1950s, and in 1980 opened the Evanston museum. Terra recently acquired a prime corner on Michigan Avenue in Chicago, where a new museum is to be built to house the Morse and other paintings in the Terra collection.



Paul Delvaux's "Hommage à Jules Verne" mixes many of his unmistakable elements at the new Delvaux museum in Belgium.

Drifting Through Delvaux's Dreamy Scenes

By Rona Dobson
International Herald Tribune

SINT IDESBALD, Belgium — Dream-drunken women drift past in a surreal landscape, a lit, empty train stands in a forest, almost overpowered by ranks of tall trees pressing menacingly close; a Jules Verne professor, standing amid an unclad crowd, adjusts his pince-nez — are all imperiously, unmistakably Delvaux.

At the newly opened Paul Delvaux Museum, in a house by the sea near Ostend, such works are grouped in a casual profusion due as much to lack of space as to prodigality. Although it makes for an atmosphere of cocooned intimacy and separation from the world outside, there is no doubt that the paintings and other works would make a more gradual and reflective impact with more elbow room.

"Work is going ahead to double the space we now have, but we particularly wanted to open in time for the summer visitors," said curator Charles van Deun, who is also president of the Paul Delvaux Foundation and a nephew by marriage of the artist.

The foundation, after some discouraging tangles with bureaucracy, gave up plans to build a museum with public financing and instead bought a white Flemish house that most recently had been an *auberge*, renowned for its pancakes.

"From signing the deeds through renovation to installation of the paintings and opening to the public took just two months," van Deun said. "My entire family helped out. They had to, or they would have forgotten what I looked like." Van Deun lives in the neighborhood and so was able personally to oversee the work and organize the hanging of the 29 works, all donated by Delvaux from his private collection, with the promise of more to come.

Paul Delvaux has long had his summer home near Sint Idesbald, a coastal village-cum-resort that in the 12th century was a thriving center for the flax trade with Eng-

land. Since it opened, Delvaux, who will be 85 in September, has been a regular visitor, dropping in several times a week and often having lunch at the museum cafeteria under an umbrella on the terrace. "I feel at home here," he said contentedly.

The tables and umbrellas on the terrace, the green garden, the proximity of the beach all add a special allure; even the perspective of arches over the straight, paved path from the front door to the garden gate seems pure Delvaux, lacking only a female apparition sleepwalking nude down its length with lamp or candle in hand. Visitors, oblivious of the painter looking on, march briskly toward the house.

Inside, the lighting is geared to the Delvaux atmosphere of mystery, stillness and night fantasies. The artist likes to create confusion by mixing incongruous elements. It is part symbolism, part pure puzzle-piece. Against a background of superbly structured temple columns and Roman hills, a nude reclines in the open on a French period sofa, a Brussels tram glides past.

Honey touches and evocative hints abound for those in the know: A night scene whose central figure is a demure, youthful nude — a model appearing in several works in this collection — shows a stretch of cobbled street, a house and distinctive street lamp from the part of Brussels where Delvaux lives. A little suburban train that weaves through the same district in life becomes part of the pictured landscape, as in "Le Cortège."

where women nursing oil lamps

flow in dreamy procession through a formal park, unaware of the train chugging beside them.

A Jules Verne character, Professor Lindenbrook, is a Delvaux regular, but the meticulous portraits of a thin-faced man in granny glasses and white coat is strictly Delvaux's private vision of him. "He collects all the Jules Verne books," said van Deun. "The family sometimes send him special copies. The professor is always fully dressed among nudes that are often real-life portraits."

Delvaux men look on in smug security, armored in sober suits, at a stately parade of well-nourished, naked female flesh; but, despite their nudity, the women seem as decorously invulnerable as if surrounded by transparent walls. They are figures of awe, rather than erotic fantasy, occasionally accompanied by adolescent male nudes. Another frequent subject is Delvaux's lively skeletons, which van Deun called his favorites: "They are not dead bodies, just people stripped of flesh carrying on in a normal, human way."

The museum is open every day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Earliest Work From '20s

SINT IDESBALD (Reuters) — Delvaux did not turn to surrealism until the mid-1930s, when he was almost 40. The earliest work in the new museum is a view of a Brussels railway station in post-impressionist style, done in the 1920s before the artist came briefly under the influence of such Flemish Ex-

pressionists as Constant Permeke and Gustave de Smet.

Delvaux said two "shocks" led him to surrealism: "The first was a chance visit to a wax museum at the Brussels Fun Fair. I had been painting for 10 years in an Expressionist, naturalist manner and suddenly these wax figures struck a chord in me. The second impact was the Giorgio de Chirico exhibition I saw in Paris, with its empty, silent suburbs inhabited by shadows. That was real poetry."

U.S. Gives Back 2 Dürer Works To E. Germany

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The U.S. government has returned two Albrecht Dürer paintings "in remarkably good condition" to East Germany, 37 years after they disappeared from Schwarzbach Castle in U.S.-occupied Thuringia province, the East Berlin news agency ADN reported.

The paintings, done in about 1499, depict a wealthy Nuremberg citizen, Hans Tucher, and his wife, Felicitas.

A 78-year-old American lawyer, their last owner, told a New York appeals court that he had bought the works from a U.S. soldier in 1946 for \$450. The paintings are scheduled to be exhibited in Leipzig in September, ADN said.

2 London Exhibitions Celebrate Fine Drawing

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two large exhibitions — "A Century of Modern Art, New York" (Prints & Drawings Gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, to Sept. 12) and "Hayward Annual No. 5: 1982: British Drawing" (Hayward Gallery, South Bank, to Aug. 30) — give us an opportunity here to examine the place of drawing in contemporary art.

Both selections define a "drawing" in the widest possible terms, the New York museum as "any unique work on paper," the Hayward as "a work of art that would otherwise be categorized as a work of art that is not a drawing."

The New York loan show of 190 drawings chosen by Bernice Rose, curator of drawings at MOMA, in consultation with Frances Carey, assistant keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum, is splendidly international, from an 1881, "Contest," drawing by Georges Seurat to a 1981, "Head," by the American Bruce Nauman.

The Hayward show of 300 works, selected by three artists, Kenneth Armitage, Euan Uglow and Gillian Ayres, as well as Mark Francis of the Whitechapel Gallery and Frances Carey, from an open submission of more than 6,000, is exclusively works by living British artists, from the ink and wash "Aspects of H.M. Victory" by Clarence Blackburn, born in 1914, to drawings by four artists born in 1960: Scott Kilgour, Anita Klein, Julia Haddon and Stewart Helm.

The New York show includes almost all the great names of modern art — Boccioni, Braque, Brancusi, Picasso, Chagall, Miró, Kandinsky, Groz, Tatlin, Schiele, Van Gogh, Cézanne, Klee, Matisse. Three examples, by Gauguin, Epstein and Sheeler, illustrate the scope of draftsmanship.

Gauguin's drawing of "Meyer de Haan," the Dutchman as a Socratic figure, is no more than a working sketch for a self-portrait as Lucifer, part of the decoration of Marie Henry's inn at Pont-Aven where Gauguin and his friends stayed when working in Brittany. The conte crayon drawing of a "Rock Drill" by Epstein is the outline of a concept, the moment of birth of his famous statue "The Rock Drill" (1913), now in the Tate Gallery here. Sheeler combines the precisionism for which he was famed with the surreal influence of his friends among the New York Dadaists in a "Self-Portrait" in which he portrays himself with the utmost delicacy, as a mere reflection in a window pane at night.

The British artists at the Hayward show themselves no less versatile and varied in their approaches. Nudes, portraits, landscapes and cityscapes there are in plenty;



Gauguin's "De Haan" (detail).

but more imaginative, exciting uses of drawing may be found, such as Louise Blair's mixed media "In Love in Paris" and Laura Knobloch's charcoal "Nude 2."

These and many other drawings in this, so far the best of Hayward Annuals, show that, consciously or not, the contemporary British artist has learned what Odilon Redon (represented in the British Museum show with three stunning charcoal fantasies) so clearly understood: "There is a manner of drawing which has been freed by the imagination from realistic detail, so that the artist may concentrate on representing ideas and ideals."

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

UAW Plans Meeting With Harvester

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union says it will meet with International Harvester representatives Monday "to discuss what other steps may be taken to soften the impact of the company's restructuring on our members."

The union, which represents 20,000 active and 10,000 idled employees at Harvester, said Thursday the restructuring plan — consolidation or closures of several company facilities — did not cause a surprise.

"The UAW intends to ensure that its members at International Harvester receive all the rights and benefits they are entitled to under the collective bargaining agreement," a union official said.

Petro-Canada Sees Offshore Rights

CALGARY, Alberta — Petro-Canada is expected to get exclusive offshore exploration rights to at least 4 million acres from the Canadian government, sources at the government-owned corporation said Friday.

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde is expected to announce the award Saturday for the rights, which cover a region about 80 miles northeast of the eastern tip of Sable Island in the Atlantic Ocean.

Petro-Canada will be the operator and will hold a 50 percent in the venture, along with Bow Valley Industries and Hasky Oil, the sources said. They added that eight wells must be drilled by 1985 under the agreement.

Arbed Asks Increased State Stake

LUXEMBOURG — Emmanuel Tesch, president of Arbed, has proposed that the Luxembourg, Belgium, France and the West German state take a stake, or increase their interests, in the steel company to raise urgently needed capital, Finance Director Norbert van Krimzki said Friday.

France already has a 12 percent stake in Arbed, Luxembourg's principal industrial company. Belgium holds 22 percent of Sidmar, a coastal steelworks in northern Belgium. Neither Luxembourg nor the Saar, base of the Arbed-Saarstahl subsidiary, has an interest.

Arbed last year lost 3.18 billion Luxembourg francs (\$68 million), the seventh consecutive year it lost money. The company is engaged in a 28 billion franc restructuring program. Pierre Werner, prime minister of Luxembourg, responded coolly to the proposal, saying the government had taken no firm position on it.

FAA Certifies New Boeing Jet

SEATTLE — Boeing received final Federal Aviation Administration certification Friday for its new 211-seat 767 jetliner to begin carrying passengers.

United Airlines will inaugurate 767 service Sept. 8 on a flight from Chicago to Denver, then begin service with the two-engine jetliner the next day between San Francisco and New York and Denver and Boston.

In March, United had asked Boeing to stop work on 20 of the 767s in the airline's total order of 39. But it said in announcing its 767 inaugural plans that the company would take delivery of at least three of the new planes.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

U.S. Steel Workers Reject Concessions

PITTSBURGH — The United Steelworkers rejected Friday the beleaguered steel industry's request for contract concessions.

The union's 633-member conference, which has the authority to change the current contract, unanimously followed USW President Lloyd McBride's recommendation that the industry's request for concessions be denied.

Bill Edwards, USW spokesman said the company had asked for a new two-year contract that the union felt would have saved the industry several billions of dollars in labor costs. He said negotiations between the union's executive board and the eight companies that bargain with the union as a group broke off discussions Thursday.

Negotiators between steelworkers and the companies will not meet again until next year to hold conventional contract talks. The union is in the final year of a three-year contract.

Mr. McBride said the company requests were rejected "because of the amount of sacrifice our members were asked to make."

"The companies insisted that we meet their objectives," Mr. McBride said.

AEG Gives Bonn Outline for Sale Of Telefunken to Grundig, Banks

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken Friday outlined its plan to hand over controlling interest in its home entertainment unit to Grundig and a banking syndicate by the end of the year.

Under the first step of the plan presented to the federal Cartel Office, AEG would transfer a 51 percent stake of the capital of Telefunken, worth 100 Deutsche marks (\$40.8 million), to a holding company now being formed.

AEG would retain a 49 percent interest in the holding company with a 51 percent stake going to Grundig, another West German maker of radio, television sets and stereo equipment. Grundig then will take over management of the Telefunken.

The remaining 49 percent of Telefunken would be offered to a group of banks. Talks with the banks will take place within the next few days, AEG said.

The operation would reduce AEG's share in Telefunken from 100 percent to 24.99 percent. Giving up a controlling interest in Telefunken to Grundig "guarantees a future for the West German home entertainment industry," AEG managing chairman Heinz Durr said.

The federal Cartel Office in Berlin confirmed it had received AEG's application, but a spokesman said he was skeptical.

"The application poses potentially grave problems for West Germany's market balance," the spokesman said. He said maintaining competitive conditions in the home entertainment industry will be the primary concern of the Cartel Office during its review of the AEG plan.

Gulf Plans Appeal on Cities Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Gulf Oil, temporarily blocked by a federal judge from buying 41.5 million shares of Cities Service, Friday extended until Aug. 9 its offer for the shares and said it would appeal the ruling.

Judge Charles R. Richey in the U.S. District Court Thursday signed a restraining order barring Gulf for at least 10 days from buying the Cities Service shares, a transaction that would have totaled \$5 billion.

The court acted in response to a request by the Federal Trade Commission for an order holding up the Gulf bid to buy Cities Service until the agency can study suspected antitrust implications of the merger, the third largest in U.S. history.

Gulf said Friday it "intends to contest the FTC action vigorously, but at the same time seeks to discuss with the FTC whether there is a reasonable basis for the prompt settlement of the action."

Gulf did not say how it plans to contest the FTC action.

Gulf said it "could determine to terminate the offer at any time during the course of the litigation or the settlement discussion."

The FTC has 10 days to persuade the court to issue a formal injunction barring the merger until the FTC can conduct a complete investigation of the antitrust aspects of the huge merger.

Analysts speculated that Gulf's management may be uneasy about the finances of the proposed merger. Worries that the purchase would drain Gulf's financial resources caused Gulf stock to decline and its credit-rating to be cut after the deal was announced in June.

In addition, analysts suggested, Gulf management may be concerned that the expected congressional repeal of a tax provision that can benefit merging companies will adversely affect the merger with Cities Service.

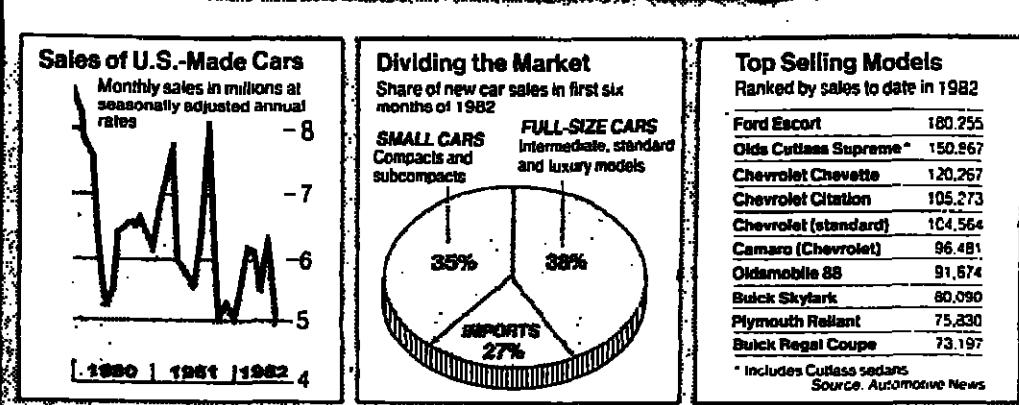
According to a statement read in open court from Herbert Fachtel, a New York lawyer for Cities Service, the Tulsa oil company was "unable all day to communicate with Gulf Oil" to discuss Wednesday's events, where the FTC voted unanimously to try to block the purchase of Cities Service by Gulf for antitrust reasons. The two companies had previously agreed upon the stock purchase and merger, so it had been viewed as a "friendly" acquisition.

In his statement, Mr. Fachtel said that in the absence of any opportunity to talk to Gulf, "we must take an independent position on this matter." The company, he said, opposes the issuance of a restraining order, at least partly to protect the interest of its shareholders, most of whom have tendered their shares to Gulf for the \$63 offering price.

In response to a question from Judge Richey — "In the absence of a restraining order, do you plan to move forward with the stock purchase after midnight tonight according to your agreement?" — Donald Kemp, the Gulf lawyer, said: "No, I am not in a position to say whether we would go forward and buy the stock tonight."

At another point in the exchange, Gulf lawyers said they had a sufficient amount of stock tendered by Cities Service shareholders to carry out their agreement.

The U.S. Auto Industry in Profile As the 1982 Model Year Winds Down



U.S. Carmakers Are Back in Black But the Market Remains Depressed

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — With second-quarter earnings out, the major U.S. carmakers appear somewhat healthier. General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. earned more than had been expected, and Ford Motor Co. had its first profit in a year.

But the earnings reflect a shrinkage of operations. GM, which not so long ago had billion-dollar quarters, is not even expected to reach that total for the year. The industry is halfway through its fourth year of recession — depression is the term used here — with little indication that the public plans to return to the showrooms soon.

Industry leaders and analysts expect that total sales this year will amount to as few as 8.2 million cars. Imports are expected to total 2.2 million, which would leave the domestic industry with barely 6 million cars, the least since 1961. And inventories stand at a 78-day supply; 60 days is the comfortable norm.

Glandular Enthusiasm

Even the glandular enthusiasm of Detroit's super-salesmen has been worn down. "I have no reason based on economics to become bullish on 1983," said E.T. Pappert, vice president of sales for Chrysler. "We've got exorbitant interest rates, and the highest unemployment since the Depression. What can you expect?"

Robert Lund, the unfailingly upbeat marketing vice president at GM, sounds puzzled by recent events. "When you look back, it shouldn't have happened the way it did," he said. "There's a lot of money out there and a need for cars and trucks."

There were, as usual, bright forecasts for 1982, based on an assumption that the economy would pick up by the spring quarter. But the upturn remains on

the horizon. "The recovery has been six months away on a rolling basis for 30 months now," Mr. Pappert observed.

DETROIT, in fact, has not had a good year since 1978, when it sold 9.3 million cars. The gasoline shortages that followed the revolution in Iran the next year cut sales to 8.2 million cars, and the ensuing economic slump reduced them to 6.5 million in 1980 and 6.2 million last year.

GM, despite retaining its 60-percent-plus share of the market for domestically made cars, is rated by industry analysts as the biggest loser in the downturn. The company introduced an unprecedented number of products, any one of which would have been a major effort in the past, to a stunning lack of response from buyers.

GM's new J-model subcompact — the Cavalier from the Chevrolet unit, the J2000 from Pontiac, the Skyhawk from Buick, the Firenza from Oldsmobile and the Cimarron from Cadillac — have not sold. The A cars, midsize family autos of the type that have paid the rent at GM since the 1930s, are piled up in dealers' lots.

The new models, said Maryann N. Keller, an analyst with Paine Webber, "simply did not do what new models are supposed to do: bring in customers and build an order backlog."

The slump has put 200,000 production workers on the layoff list, forced the United Automobile Workers union to accept cuts in pay and benefits and cost tens of thousands of white-collar jobs.

Engineers, salesmen and office workers no longer find their futures secure. State and local governments in the Midwest are struggling to trim services to keep their budgets in balance.

Ways of doing business have been changing rapidly. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

U.S. Economic Index Fails to Signal Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — After rising in April and May, the index of leading indicators held steady in June, dampening hopes that the U.S. economy will recover soon.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that the index, the government's broadest gauge of future economic activity, climbed 1.4 percent in April and 0.9 percent in May. The department revised those figures upward from earlier estimates. But, it said, the index

dropped 0.1 percent in March, the 11th decline in a row, rather than rising 0.2 percent, as reported last month.

Many economists consider three consecutive months of rise in the index a strong sign of economic recovery.

After release of the figures, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said: "The initial pace of the recovery seems likely to be moderate as suggested by recent behavior of the leading index." Mr. Baldrige did not abandon, however, his prediction that some sort of recovery is on the way. "I believe we will see clearer signs of economic recovery during the third quarter," he said.

President Reagan said Wednesday that improvement would come in the second half of the year. He cautioned that the recovery is "going to be slow."

A big increase in crude oil prices had the biggest positive impact on the index in June, the figures indicated. Rising prices for oil and other raw materials are considered a positive sign for economic growth because they are a sign of increased demand.

Statistics Index

AMEX index	P/E	5-Year Rate	P/E
NYSE index <td>14.5</td> <td>Gold Market <td>14.5</td> </td>	14.5	Gold Market <td>14.5</td>	14.5
Commodity Index <td>14.5</td> <td>Wheat & Lard <td>14.5</td> </td>	14.5	Wheat & Lard <td>14.5</td>	14.5
Dividends <td>14.5</td> <td>Market Summary <td>14.5</td> </td>	14.5	Market Summary <td>14.5</td>	14.5
Earnings reports <td>14.5</td> <td>U.S. Money Rates <td>14.5</td> </td>	14.5	U.S. Money Rates <td>14.5</td>	14.5
Foreign exchange <td>14.5</td> <td>U.S. Stocks <td>14.5</td> </td>	14.5	U.S. Stocks <td>14.5</td>	14.5
Other Rates <td>14.5</td> <td>Other Markets <td>14.5</td> </td>	14.5	Other Markets <td>14.5</td>	14.5

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Fed Again Trims Its Discount Rate; U.S. M-1 Declines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board, for the second time in as many weeks, Friday cut the discount rate it charges on loans to member banks to 11 percent from 11½ percent.

The Fed said the rate reduction, effective Monday, was made "in light of market interest rates and relatively restrained money and credit demand." Wall Street analysts said the drop in the rate, which was announced after the market closed, apparently took investors by surprise.

On July 19, the Fed lowered the discount rate to 11½ percent from 12 percent.

The Fed also said that the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$800 million to \$450.8 billion in the week ended July 21.

Analysts had expected a modest decline in M-1, with estimates ranging from \$500 million to \$1 billion.

The \$100 million drop in M-1 reported last Friday for the week ended July 14 left the measure around \$500 million below the upper end of its 2½ to 3½ percent annual growth target range. The Fed revised last week's report to show a \$200 million decline.

The Fed's reduction of the discount rate was requested by the Federal Reserve banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. The vote was 4-0, with three members absent.

The Fed move came as the Mellon Bank cut its prime rate to 15 percent from 15½ percent, a rate that has become widespread through the banking industry.

Also, credit markets have continued to exhibit strength on optimism over Treasury borrowing ability and a declining federal funds rate.

Fed funds traded at from 11¼ to 11½ percent Friday after an average 11.71 percent Thursday, dealers said.

Equally important, dealers said their finance rate remained quite positive, enabling them to carry larger inventories of Treasury paper. The dealer finance rate ranged from 9½ to 10 percent, well below the yields on their inventory.

This means that dealers currently are earning between 100 and

200 basis points, or even more, on their inventory, and this permits them to absorb larger amounts of Treasury paper," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president and chief economist at the Bank of New York. A basis point is a hundredth of a percentage point.

The dealer finance rate is determined by the repurchase agreement market. Repurchase agreements are collateralized loans. Dealers, in effect, pawn their government securities for brief periods with corporations and others interested in lending cash to them for a few days.

While the dealer finance rate was from 9½ to 10 percent, the current 90-day Treasury bill yield is 10.5 percent, and the yield on the six-month bills is 11.35 percent.

"Many banks are still reluctant to sell certificates of deposit because they think rates may ease a bit further," said Thomas G. Gribbon, executive vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Government Securities. "They prefer to tap the overnight federal funds market for their needs in the meantime. This practice has tended to tighten the fund rate in recent days."

NYSE Prices Decline in Slow Trading

Reuter

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday in lifeless trading as investors engaged in some profit-taking amid continued concern about the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.61 to close at 808.63, after advancing slightly in the morning. Declines led advances, 7-to-5, as volume slowed to 39.3 million shares from the 55.7 million traded Thursday.

Analysts say investors continue to be concerned about poor forecasts for the economy. A lack of growth in the leading economic indicators and the White House's forecast of a \$115 billion 1983 federal deficit caused concern, they said.

Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham said the stock market continues to be troubled by a "lack of credibility in the administration's economic policy."

He said any market growth continues to be tied more to technical factors than investor optimism. Friday's early rally was a holdover from Thursday's late push, analysts said.

Mr. Deutsch said another technical rally is not likely unless the Dow average falls to around the 800 level.

Heublein, the most active issue, rose 1½ to 56½. The company Thursday said it would merge with R.J. Reynolds in a \$1.3 billion deal. Reynolds was also a strong gainer, closing up 2½ to 42½.

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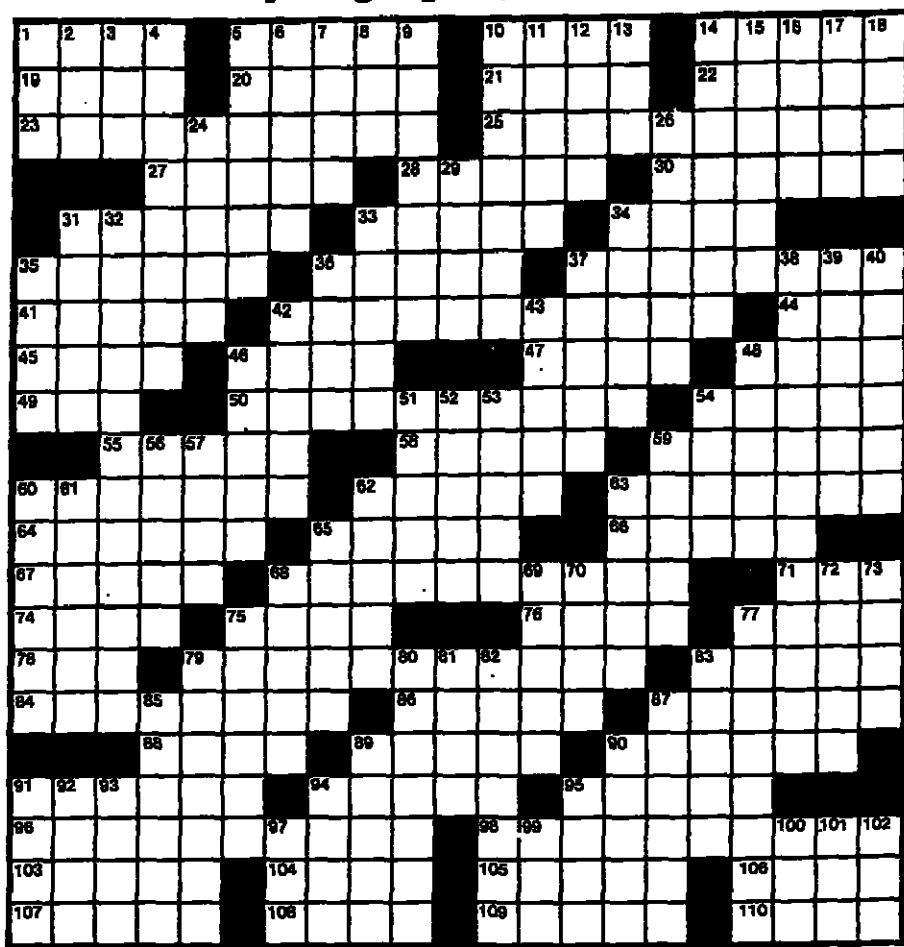
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Body Language By Jeanette K. Brill



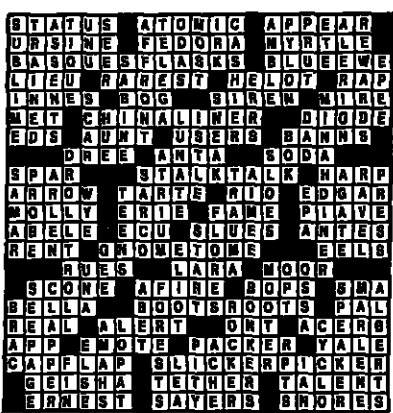
ACROSS

- 1 Secular
5 Discharge
10 Abound
14 At full speed,
poetically
19 Church
calendar
20 Lethargy
21 River or
cartoonist
22 Annuity, to
Pierre
23 Tec
25 Intimidated
27 Uneven
28 Normand of
silents
30 Plenary
31 R.R. reading
matter in the
40's
33 Geometric
figure
34 "— Swell,"
1927 tune
35 Parts of a
grand
36 Stylish shop
37 Furniture
pieces
41 Monticles
42 Vigorous
physical effort
44 Harper or
Brenda
45 Small
whirlpool
46 Pentacle
47 Artificial:
Abbr.
48 Guide
49 Legal matter
50 Decisive
conflict
54 Above: Prefix
55 Must
58 Set right
59 Seal

ACROSS

- 60 Illegal
62 Set of verses
63 Close friend
64 Habituated
65 Greek letter
66 Age
67 Smuggled
68 Kind of fern
71 Ammo
material
74 See, in
reference
books
75 Contented
sound
76 Iowa college
town
77 On the briny
78 Noted painter
of birds
79 Rosary bead
83 Shoot of a plant
84 Party game
86 Poplar
87 Leave
88 Extraneous
89 Stair part
90 Gambols
91 Posture
94 Split
95 Arterial trunk
96 Insincere
agreement
98 Daunt
103 Foyt rival
104 "— a man
with
105 Door sign
Abbr.
106 Beloved of
Rochester
107 "Broom
Hilda"
cartoonist
108 Only
109 He played
Belasco
110 Feet

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Cut off
2 Timetable
abbr.
3 Aug. 13 in Italy
4 On the fly
5 Bars at the bar
6 "For whither
thou—"
7 Flèche weapon
8 Oriental sauce
9 Organ device
10 Clerical chore
11 Slipped a cog
12 Organic
compound
13 Grimace
14 Sandy
15 Natural body
passage
16 Con

DOWN

- 17 Where Caesar
was borne
18 Hawaiian state
bird
24 One sign of
spring
26 Command
28 Down, to
Drake
31 Sly and nasty
32 Soup
33 Native Israeli
34 Teach
35 Lure feeder
36 Duplicate
event
37 Incubus, for
one
38 Taro

DOWN

- 39 Erected
40 Composed
42 Ceremonial
citron for
Succoth
43 Hogback
46 Glutted
48 Simulacra
51 Adjusted a
loom for
weaving
52 Gladness
53 Turkish royal
court
54 Coarse hominy
56 "... lovely as
57 Pung
58 Coconut fibers
60 Full-grown
ocean

DOWN

- 61 Iroquoian
Indian
62 Bake eggs
63 Court officer
65 Vetches
68 Sordid
69 Misanthropic
70 Kind of corner
72 Approaches
73 Bakery
purchase
75 Cater basely
77 Seemed
78 Grasping
apparatus
80 Artlessness
81 Bone: Comb.
form
82 Modern British
poet
83 Partitions

DOWN

- 85 More obtuse
87 Plucky ones
89 Kitchen utensil
90 Octavus Roy
91 Urban blight
92 Lullapian
93 Vaulted church
section
94 Winter sight
95 Italian wine
center
97 Enthusiasm
98 "— Mist,"
1928 piano solo
100 Nautical chain
101 Prior, to
102 Sparks or
Rorem

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	72	52	LOS ANGELES	71	50
ALBANY	68	48	MADRID	74	54
AMSTERDAM	62	42	MANILA	80	60
ANAKARA	75	55	MEXICO CITY	77	57
ATHENS	73	53	MIAMI	81	61
AUCKLAND	61	41	MILAN	77	57
BANGKOK	77	57	MONTREAL	66	46
BEIRUT	77	57	MOSCOW	66	46
BELGRADE	62	42	MURKIN	74	54
BERLIN	62	42	NAIROBI	74	54
BOMBAY	77	57	NASSAU	77	57
BRUSSELS	62	42	NEW DELHI	77	57
BUCHAREST	62	42	NEW YORK	77	57
BUDAPEST	62	42	NICE	77	57
Buenos Aires	77	57	OSLO	77	57
CAIRO	77	57	PARIS	77	57
CAPE TOWN	77	57	PEKING	77	57
CASABLANCA	77	57	PRAGUE	77	57
CHICAGO	77	57	RIO DE JANEIRO	77	57
COPENHAGEN	77	57	ROME	77	57
COSTA DEL SOL	77	57	SAD PAULO	77	57
DUBLIN	77	57	SEBIL	77	57
EDINBURGH	77	57	SHANGHAI	77	57
FLORENCE	77	57	SINGAPORE	77	57
FRANKFURT	77	57	STOCKHOLM	77	57
GENEVA	77	57	SYDNEY	77	57
HABERS	77	57	TAIPEI	77	57
HELSINKI	77	57	TEL AVIV	77	57
HONG KONG	77	57	TOKYO	77	57
HOUSTON	77	57	TUNIS	77	57
ISTANBUL	77	57	VENICE	77	57
JERUSALEM	77	57	VIENNA	77	57
LAS PALMAS	77	57	WARSAW	77	57
LENA	77	57	WASHINGTON	77	57
LONDON	77	57	ZURICH	77	57

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

UNCIVIL LIBERTIES

By Calvin Trillin. 206 pp. \$10.95

Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

CALVIN TRILLIN, who since 1978 has been writing a "humor column" for the Nation, is quick to recognize the risks of his assignment: "In modern America, anyone who attempts to write satirically about the events of the day finds it difficult to connect a situation so bizarre that it may not actually come to pass while his article is still on the presses." What is even more bizarre is the very notion of humor in the solemn pages of The Nation, a contradiction in terms if ever there was one. Yet, as many of the four dozen pieces collected in "Uncivil Liberties" attest, Trillin has brought it off.

At the outset, Trillin defined the column as "a thousand words every three weeks for saying whatever's on my mind, particularly if what's on my mind is marginally ignoble." He granted himself license to joke, to write, to say what he wanted to say. "I haven't made a fetish of the old traditions of journalism—the tradition, for instance, of covering events only when they actually occur. . . . I am also free from whatever traditions journalism might retain in the area of fairness and civility." Thus well armed with wit and malice, he went right to work, conjuring up in his very first column "a remarkably prescient H.L. Mencken quotation that seems to have been making the rounds of Washington headlines lately."

"On those dark moments when I fear that the Republic has trotted before these weary eyes every carnival act in its repertoire, I cheer myself with the thought that someday we will have a president from the deserts of the Deep South. . . . The president's brother, a prime specimen of Boobus Columbianus Ruberiscus, will gather his loutish companions on the porch of the White House to swell beer from the bottle and snigger over the bawdiest bawdiest jokes about the dorkies. The president's cousin, LaVerne, will travel the Hallelujah circuit as one of Mrs. McPherson's soldiers in Christ, praying for the conversion of some Northern Sodom's most Satanic pornographer as she waxes his yoked well-thumbed—Tor all the yoked to gasp at. . . . The president's daughter will record these events with her box camera. . . . The incumbent himself, cleansed of his bumpkin ways by some of Grady's New South hucksters, will have a charm comparable to that of the leading undertaker of Dothan, Alabama."

That paragraph, in which Trillin can fairly be said to have out-Menckened Mencken, became an instant classic—as well as a source for further irreverence in subsequent columns, in which Trillin took on such weighty matters as journalistic credibility and the protection of sources, and reduced them to the puddles of silliness they so often can be. Wrapping himself in a mantle of feigned self-righteousness, he took on one-by-one the members of the press who questioned the authenticity of the Mencken quote, including one who clearly had found him out:

"When I told one of them, Theo Lippman Jr. of The Baltimore Sun, that I had seen the quotation typed on a piece of paper rather than printed in a book or magazine, he asked if the piece of paper had been in a typewriter at the time. Such are the excesses of skepticism that respectable members of our trade have been driven to in this post-Watergate era."

As should be now be evident the temptation to quote Trillin is entirely irresistible. On the grounds that humor yields more to quotation than analysis, I offer these further gems from the Trillin lode:

"The deduction for charitable contributions is simply the government's way of indicating that rich people are in a better position than poor people to decide which eleemosynary institutions are deserving of the taxpayers' support. Why else would coal miners be required to share the cost of a stockbroker's gift to the St. Paul's School's boathouse fund? The laws providing tax shelters reflect the strong philosophical commitment of the Founding Fathers, particularly Alexander Hamilton, to the principle that the public good would be served if dentists owned cattle ranches."

The presence of Carter in the White House, of course, is based on the belief that the proprietor of any middle-sized agribusiness can rise to the presidency if he simply works hard, studies at night with his wife to broaden their cultural horizons and keeps a low profile during civil-rights disputes.

"Although a full week has passed since First Lady Nancy Reagan resumed her regular schedule, the White House remains unsuccessful in its efforts to still rumors that the cause of her brief absence was an operation for the surgical removal of her adoring smile."

As these passages make clear, the amiable Trillin can be a very tough humorist. He is never more so than in this imagined passage from the undergraduate Harvard diary of Arthur Schlesinger Jr.: "Dear Diary, Today I asked those cool Kennedy boys again if I could play in their touch football game on the quad and they said again that I was a wimp and a weenie and a wimp and a grind and walked like a duck. I told them that someday I would be a famous historian and if they ever let me play with them then I would write whatever they wanted me to write." Poor Schlesinger may never again be seen in public.

Malice may not be nice in political humor, but it is necessary—and Trillin possesses it in ample measure. The persona he has adopted as humor columnist is that of a "sausage-eating, slothful crank" who views the world with unflinching irritation and a profound understanding that things can, and will, only get worse. In his jaundiced view, Julie and Tricia Nixon looked pretty terrific by comparison with Nancy Reagan, and Billy Carter made him yearn for Donald Nixon. The good old days really were better.

But with Trillin around it is all a good deal more bearable. Even in his less-inspired efforts—these tend to be the ones in which his wife and daughters figure, further proof that family matters are best kept that way—he is perceptive, funny and iconoclastic. There's nothing quite so refreshing as a grump, and Calvin Trillin is clearly a grump for the ages.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Chopin Festival Is Scheduled

The Associated Press
WARSAW — The 37th Chopin Festival, which attracts pianists from all over the world, will be Aug. 11-15 at Duszniki Zdroj in southern Poland, the news agency PAP said Friday.

PEANUTS

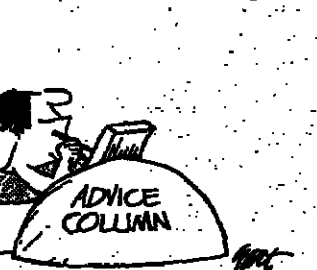
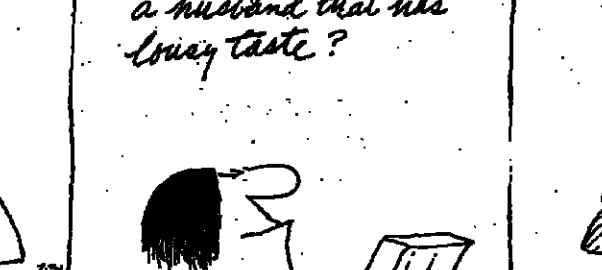
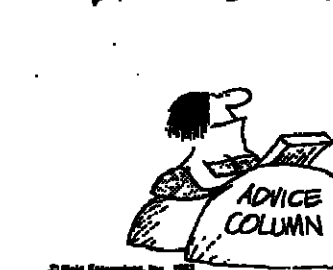


B.C.

Dear Fat Broad,

What do you do with a husband that has loving taste?

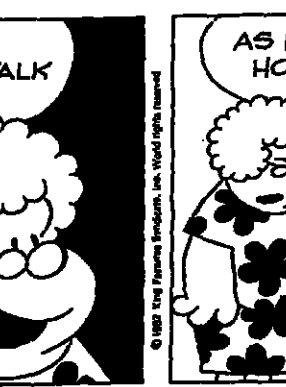
COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS.



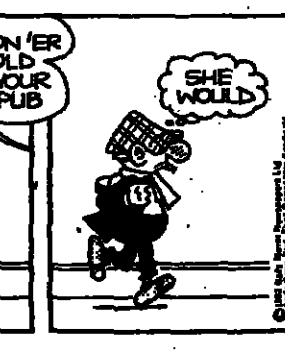
BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



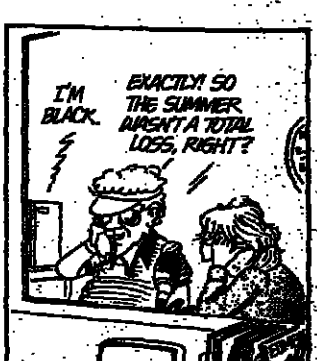
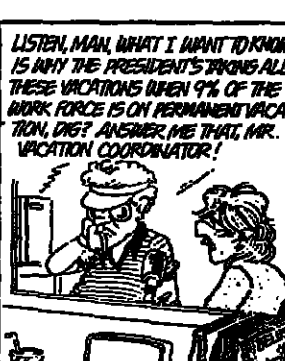
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

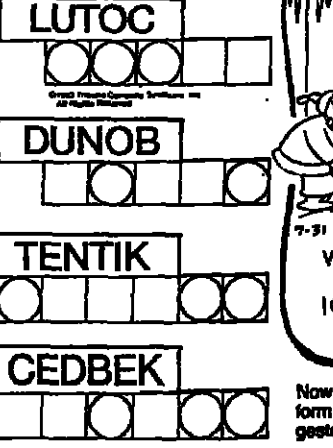


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM
Answer: How many skulls does it take to make a bed smelt?—A "PHEW"

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

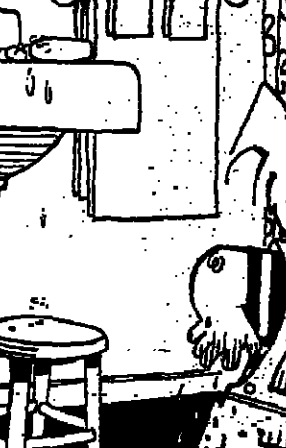


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM
Answer: How many skulls does it take to make a bed smelt?—A "PHEW"

DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM
Answer: How many skulls does it take to make a bed smelt?—A "PHEW"

SPORTS

Dawson Doubles and Scores As Expos Outlast Cardinals

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

MONTREAL — André Dawson doubled to lead off the 10th inning and scored on a bases-loaded sacrifice fly by Tim Wallach to give the Montreal Expos a 4-3 come-from-behind victory Thursday night over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Dawson doubled off Doug Bair, and went to third on a throwing error by Willie McGee, the center fielder. Bair intentionally walked

three errorless games in a season by a second baseman, extended the streak to 88 games.

Pirates 4, Mets 1

In New York, Don Robinson pitched a seven-inning shutout, but his 27th and 28th homers of the season and Jerry Royster had a two-run triple as the Braves defeated San Diego, 6-2, and stretched their lead to nine games over the Padres in the National League West. Royster sent his triple into the right-field corner in the fourth

inning following singles by Chris Chambliss and Bruce Benedict.

Indians 5, Brewers 1

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Andre Thornton's bases-loaded home run with one out in the 12th inning gave Cleveland a 5-1 victory over the Brewers and knocked Milwaukee out of first place in the AL East. It was Thornton's 23rd home run of the year and the fourth bases-loaded homer of his career.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 3

In Chicago, Jim Rice's bases-loaded single helped Boston to score a 7-3 victory over the White Sox. It was Chicago's fourth straight loss and further jeopardized Tony LaRussa's job as manager. "Obviously, changing managers is one of the things you have to consider along with a lot of other things," said Jerry Reinsdorf, the team's co-owner. The team is 4-12 since the All-Star break, and Comiskey Park fans have been booing many of LaRussa's moves, especially pitching changes.

A's 5, Twins 0

In Oakland, Jeff Burroughs hit his eighth home run of the season and Jim Semon hit a two-run double to support Rick Langford's four-hit shutout and give the A's a 5-0 victory over Minnesota. Langford walked one, struck out five and faked only three batters over the minimum. Rickey Henderson stole his 96th base of the year for Oakland.

Angels 3, Mariners 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Doug DeCinces, who had missed two games with flu, hit a three-run homer to give the Angels a 3-1 triumph over Seattle. California's Steve Renko allowed six hits in 7 1/3 innings. Luis Sanchez came on in the eighth with runners on first and second and one out and got Richie Zisk to ground into the Mariners' third double play. DeCinces hit his 13th homer of the year with one out in the third.

Royals 7, Orioles 2

In Kansas City, Willie Aikens' two-run homer and a run-scoring triple by Frank White in a four-run second inning helped the Royals to beat Baltimore, 7-2.

The Orioles had runners in scoring position in six innings and accumulated four walks, four doubles, three singles, a stolen base and a 400-foot homer by Gary Roenicke, yet could not get more than two runs. "We hit the ball all over the park, and they scored the runs," said Earl Weaver, the Baltimore manager.

Major League Baseball Leaders

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	AB	R	H	RBI	ERA	WHIP	BB	SO	SV	IP	SHO	CG	WAR	WAA	WAA*
Philadelphia	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsburgh	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montreal	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atlanta	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Diego	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Los Angeles	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Francisco	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Houston	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CFL Standings

TEAM	W	L	T	Pct.	AB	R	H	RBI	ERA	WHIP	BB	SO	SV	IP	SHO	CG	WAR	WAA	WAA*
Philadelphia	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsburgh	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montreal	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atlanta	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Diego	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Los Angeles	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Francisco	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Houston	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati	24	4	.857	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

U.S. Swimming Hopes Still Hinge on Caulkins

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador — The last time U.S. swimmers attended a major international meet, Tracy Caulkins was the star of a resurgent team of American women.

Four years later, U.S. hopes of upsetting the strong East German contingent next week at the World Swimming Championships hinge heavily on the 19-year-old from Nashville, Tenn., who has won more national titles than any American swimmer in history.

Thirty-nine times since 1977, Caulkins has reached the final wall in individual events at national championship meets, which are held twice a year.

Because of the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Olympics at Moscow, the last time American swimmers shared the world in a major event was in an Olympic (50-meter) pool was the 1978 World Championships at West Berlin.

Caulkins, then 15, won three individual gold medals, one silver and two relay golds as the U.S. women won nine golds to one for the East Germans. In the 1976

Olympics, the East German women had won 12 of 13 races.

"There really wasn't much for us to lose, as most of the Europeans didn't expect us to do that well," Caulkins recalled. "I think we really shocked them."

No Shoals Expected

There's little chance that Caulkins will shock anyone in the 1982 World Championships. World records in the events Caulkins dominates in the United States — the 400-meter and the 200-meter individual medleys — are held by East Germaners, Ute Gröschner and Petra Schneider, respectively.

About 1,200 athletes from 56 countries are in this Pacific coast city of 1 million for the championships. Each country in the swimming competition at Guayaquil's Alberto Vallarino Pool is allowed a maximum of two swimmers in each individual event.

The five world record-holders on the U.S. team are Craig Beardsley in the 200 butterfly, Mary T. Meagher in the women's 100 and 200 butterfly, Steve Lundquist in the 100 breaststroke, Rowdy Gaines in the 100 and 200 freestyle, and Kim Linch in the women's 1,500 freestyle.

The opening ceremonies for the World Aquatics Games — which include international competition in diving, synchronized swimming and water polo in addition to swimming — were held Thursday. Friday's agenda included preliminaries in diving, synchronized swimming and water polo. Swimming competition starts Sunday with the women's 100 freestyle and 400 individual medley and the men's 100 breaststroke and 200 freestyle.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
Eastern Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
Philadelphia	54	42	.561	0					
St. Louis	53	43	.553	1					
Pittsburgh	52	45	.536	3					
Montreal	52	46	.531	4					
New York	44	54	.444	12					
Atlanta	41	57	.418	15 1/2					
Western Division									
Chicago	52	42	.556	0					
San Diego	52	43	.550	9					
Los Angeles	46	50	.481	15 1/2					
San Francisco	46	50	.481	15 1/2					
Houston	54	54	.500	17					
Cincinnati	37	63	.370	25					
AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Eastern Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
Boston	54	42	.565	0					
New York	54	42	.565	0					
Baltimore	54	42	.565	0					
New York	46	54	.458	7					
Philadelphia	46	54	.458	7					
Cleveland	48	50	.500	10 1/2					
Toronto	44	52	.480	11 1/2					
Western Division									
California	57	43	.570	0					
Kansas City	54	46	.541	3					
Chicago	49	51	.490	8					
St. Louis	49	50	.490	7					
Oakland	48	49	.492	16					
Seattle	38	58	.396	17					
Minnesota	34	62	.353	22 1/2					

Indianapolis Invests in Sports to Change Image

Were you aware that Indianapolis is bigger than New Orleans? San Francisco? Honolulu? And many other cities that are worth visiting? Most people don't know that because Indianapolis is a back town. But it just proves that bigger is better. Bigger is just bigger.

—Mike Royko, columnist, Chicago Sun-Times

Royko's mind is like concrete — all mixed up but set to change.

—William H. Hudnut 3d, Indianapolis mayor.

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — This is a city that is mad as hell and not going to take it anymore. Because of its location near the center of the country and the convergence of its railroads, Hoosiers have long called their largest city and capital the Crossroads of America.

But to the rest of the country, it is Indianapolis, Nap Town.

By reputation, it takes up once a year when it hears "Gentlemen, start your engines." The rest of the time it is an OK place to live, but you wouldn't want to visit. As the story goes, a flight attendant, upon landing here once, announced to her passengers, "You have just arrived in Indianapolis. If you wish, you can turn your watches back 25 years."

The Core of It

But Indianapolis is fighting back. It even has a battle cry. You can't go anywhere in this city without seeing a poster, bumper sticker, T-shirt or button that reads, "Move Over New York. Apple is Our Middle Name."

At the core of the Little Apple's efforts to become big time is a controversial \$78-million, 63,000-seat domed stadium, scheduled for completion in 1984 and counted on by civic leaders to lure professional football and baseball teams.

Meanwhile, according to Mayor Hudnut's welcoming remarks during the National Sports Festival's opening ceremonies last week, Indianapolis will be content to be known as the "Amateur Sports Capital of the United States."

In order to achieve that, Indianapolis has filled its empty spaces with some of the finest

and most functional sports facilities in the nation. Opening this summer were a \$21.5-million natatorium, a \$5.9-million track and field complex and a \$2.5-million velodrome. The \$7-million Indianapolis Sports Center, site of the annual U.S. Clay Court Tennis Championships, was completed in 1979.

Including the domed stadium and Market Square Arena, which opened in 1974 and is the home of the Pacers of the National Basketball Association, Indianapolis has spent approximately \$136 million on sports facilities in the last eight years.

City officials say approximately half the bill has been footed by the private sector, including nearly \$45 million from Lilly Endowment Inc. of Indianapolis. With contributions from other nonprofit sources, taxpayers are responsible for only about 34 percent of the cost.

Nonetheless, in times of recession, some people here question whether becoming the amateur sports capital is worthwhile. Although the unemployment rate here is 9 percent, the same as the national average, it is close to 20 percent among minorities, many of whom live within a few miles of the new swimming and track stadiums on the Indiana University-Fordham University at Indianapolis campus.

About 150 members of the Black Action Committee, marched from downtown to the track and field stadium Saturday night protesting that recent construction projects have not eased high unemployment among minorities.

They carried signs that read, "We Love Sports, But We Need Jobs," but their chants were drowned out by the cheers of a crowd of more than 14,000, the largest ever to see track and field competition in Indiana.

Seldom is heard a discouraging word in Indianapolis these days. By all accounts, the National Sports Festival, which has labored in anonymity since its conception in 1978, has been an unqualified success.

Many athletes expected to compete in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, including long jumper Carl Lewis, diver Greg Louganis and heavyweight boxer Tyrell Biggs, have partici-

ated here, but the real star of the show has been Indianapolis.

Visitors find a city that has undergone a major facelift. For one thing, it has a skyline. For another, it is as clean as Oz.

The week before the Sports Festival even the standards for the city's 2,800 parking meters were given a new coat of silver paint.

Ken Stitzberger, a former Olympic diving champion here to do commentary for ABC, returned for the first time last week since he was a student at the University of Indiana at Bloomington almost 20 years ago.

"I barely recognize the place," he said. "When I used to come here, it was as dirty as Pittsburgh. Now, it's practically sparkling."

Stunned by Support

The U.S. Olympic Committee, which sponsors the festival, was cautiously optimistic when Indianapolis was chosen as the site over Colorado Springs and Philadelphia, but it has been stunned by the support from the city.

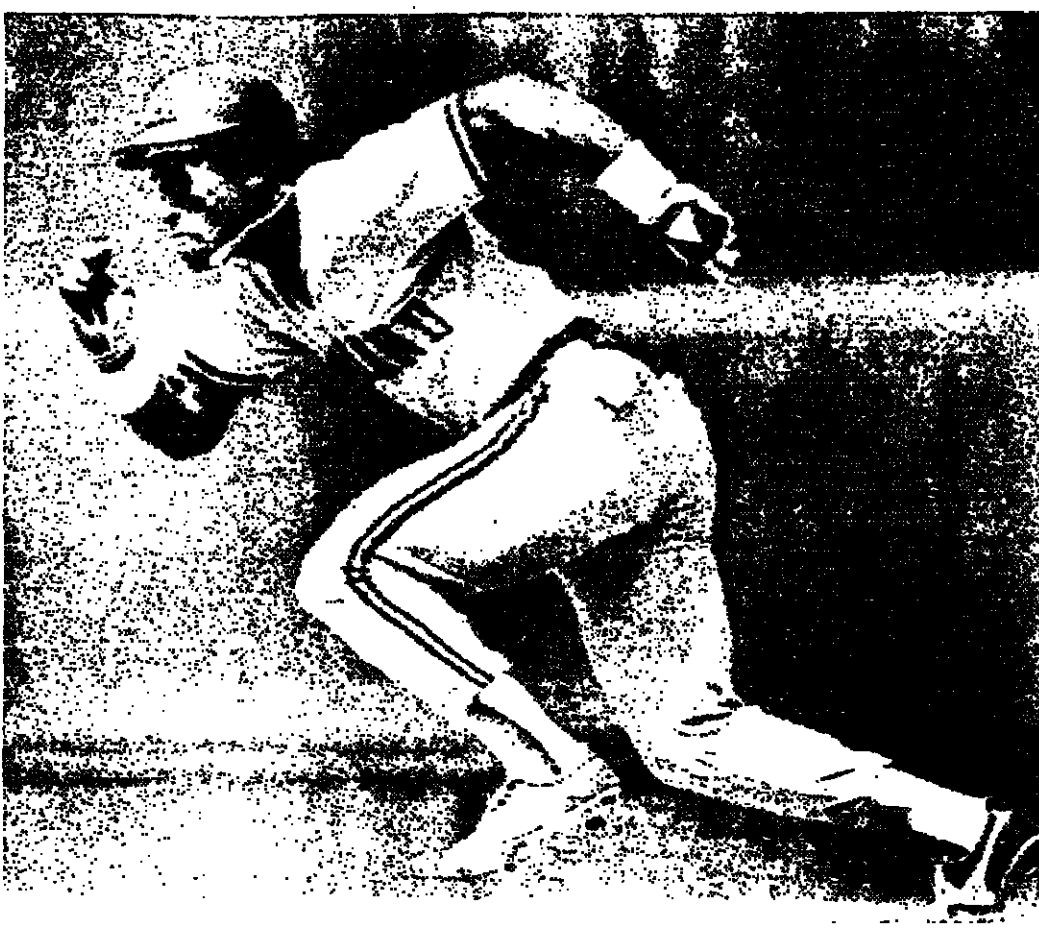
Gate receipts for the 1982 Sports Festival in Syracuse were a record \$450,000. Indianapolis officials sold \$539,000 in advance tickets and expect receipts to surpass \$1 million before the 11 days of competition end Saturday night.

"We've got this town so psyched up we could sell tickets to tiddlywinks," said Sandy Knapp, executive director of the Indiana Sports Corp.

The corporation is a nonprofit entity established two years ago to attract athletic events. Besides the festival, major amateur competitions held here this year were the U.S. Figure Skating Championships and the U.S. Soviet Union Pan American track and field meet. The U.S. Swimming Federation's long-course championships come later this summer.

"We don't have mountains or a seashore so we have to become destination-oriented," Knapp says. "We have to give people a reason to come here."

Cynics suggest that Indianapolis' yearlong effort to assure success for the festival is nothing more than a well-orchestrated campaign to convince the National Football League that the city will support a team. While civic leaders say there is more to it than that, they do not deny that is one of their incentives.



Oakland's Rickey Henderson takes off for second on his way to another stolen base. With a steal against Minnesota on Thursday, he has 96 in 101 games — and is 22 shy of Lou Brock's record.

The Secrets of a Retired Base Thief

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Lou Brock broke the major league base-stealing record for a single season with 118 steals in 1974 —

the record Rickey Henderson of Oakland seems certain to break this season — he was 35 years old. At an age when most ballplayers are on their last legs, Brock was romping like a colt.

His legs were still good, but his head was even better, and it was the latter that made the difference. Brock milled and analyzed and plotted the entire art of larceny on the bases. He figured to the 10th of a second the throws and movements of pitchers and catchers, the idiosyncrasies of first basemen, how many feet he needed for a leadoff.

He was revolutionary. He clocked the pitchers' movements with a stopwatch from the dugout, he even took films of the pitchers. Once, during spring training, he set up a camera along the foul line to look over Don Drysdale.

"What are you doing?" asked Drysdale.

"Oh, taking some home movies," said Brock.

"Get outta here," said Drysdale. "But it was too late," said Brock. "I could spend every night with him and his motion stuck in a frame so I could study it. And there was nothing he could do about it."

Brock was in Washington recently for an old-timers' game. He sat in his hotel room in gold Bermuda shorts and gold knee-length stockings, and the muscles in his thighs and calves appeared firm enough to still send him barreling toward second in a puff of smoke.

He was saying he had learned some base-stealing techniques from discussions with Maury Wills, who had broken Ty Cobb's base-stealing record that had lasted 47 years. Wills stole 104 bases in 1962. He was 29, also a relatively advanced age for a base thief.

Brock had heard that Wills had a little black book detailing the pitcher's arcane intelligence about pitchers.

"He was supposed to have information on every pitcher," said Brock. "Whenever I'd see him, I'd put my hand in his pocket looking for the book. But of course none existed. If there was such a book with that kind of information, it would have to be as big as an encyclopedia."

"No, all you need to know about pitchers is that they are in one of two categories, the two-motion throw to first or the three-motion throw. Soon as you can read the pitcher well enough, you can eliminate the catcher. He won't have a chance of nailing you."

Henderson is ahead. Brock said Henderson, at 23, is ahead of both him and Wills concerning information on base stealing.

"Rickey came through St. Louis, where I live, over the winter," said Brock. "We had dinner. One thing we talked about was that you can have no fear of failure if you're going to steal a lot of bases. You have to have a certain arrogance."

"You know, you're always on the verge of disaster as a base stealer. If you're thrown out, you could be wiping out a potential rally. But you have to have utter confidence. You've got to figure that

you'll steal four out of five times. And if they catch you, well, then they owe you four."

"Something else, you've got to love it. You have to love the spotlight — the visibility factor, I call it. Rickey has that passion. It was like when I was doing TV broadcasts and I asked George Brett, when he was trying to hit .400, when he gets to the ballpark. He said, 'Get to the park? I never want to leave.'"

The Overlooked Hand

Another point, said Brock, that is often overlooked in base stealing is the pain factor for the hand.

"You brace your slide — if you slide first — with your hand. Pretty soon, the pain is terrible. At one point in 1974, I could hardly hold a glass of water."

"A few years ago, Ron LeFlore had 97 stolen bases, and then he had his hand against a wall and broke his wrist. When I saw Omar Moreno in 1980, his right hand was twice the size of his left."

"Rickey usually slides headfirst, and that could cause even more damage to the hand. I remember I saw him last year and I said, 'I just have one question for you: How's your hand?' No one had asked him that question. He just smiled."

Brock seems early on in his career to have had a bent for the analytical, and to appreciate the little thing that might mean a lot. When he was traded from the Cubs to St. Louis in 1964, the Cardinals had a reputation for sound fundamentals. Out in left field, he noticed that the third baseman, Ken Boyer, would put his glove behind his back and wiggle it. Brock would move this way or that, following the wiggle.

"I thought Boyer was brilliant," said Brock. "Because I always seemed to get a better jump on the ball. So a few years later, wanting to pass it on to some of our younger outfielders, I asked him what the process was."

"He looked at me, and asked, 'To shift the outfielders — when you put your glove behind your back and wiggle it.'"

"He said, 'Process? That's no process. That's just a crazy habit I have.'"

SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova Wins but Pulls a Muscle

SYDNEY — Martina Navratilova defeated Bettina Bunge, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, in a women's indoor tennis tournament here Friday night, but she may be forced to drop out because of a hip injury.

Navratilova pulled a muscle in the final set of the match. Afterward, she said she would not make a decision on continuing until further treatment Saturday.

Earlier, Navratilova threatened not to return to Australia because of a heckling incident during her 6-3, 6-3 first-round victory over Sue Barker. A male spectator repeatedly applauded the American's errors. "There is always a big hero in a crowd," said Navratilova. "Something like that makes you think about not coming back here again."

In other matches Friday night, Chris Evert Lloyd defeated Evonne Goolagong Cawley, 6-3, 6-1, and Andrea Jaeger beat Barker, 6-0, 6-0.

Pecci Eliminates Vilas in First Round

NORTH CONWAY, N.H. — Guillermo Vilas, the top seed, fell prey to jet lag and the hot racket of Victor Pecci and was eliminated Thursday in the first round of a Grand Prix tennis tournament, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

The other three top seeds — Ivan Lendl, José-Luis Clerc and Eliot Teltscher — all advanced. Lendl beat Juan Aguillera of Spain, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; Clerc beat Ken Flach of the United States, 6-0, 6-4; and Teltscher, in a second-round match, eliminated Mike Myburg of South Africa, 6-3, 6-4.

Richard Promoted to Top Farm Club

HOUSTON — Pitcher J.R. Richard, making a comeback after a life-threatening stroke two years ago, will move from the Houston Astros' Class A Daytona Beach farm club to their AAA team in Tucson, Ariz., the club has announced.

In five starts for Daytona Beach in the Florida State League, Richard has compiled a 3-0 record with 19 strikeouts in 33 innings and a 1.91 earned run average.

"We have been

ART BUCHWALD

'Have a Lousy Day!'

WASHINGTON — The trouble with most people is that they never seem to leave well enough alone. The other day I said to H. Boyer Royal:

"Have a nice day."

"Are you asking me a question?" he wanted to know.

"No, I'm telling you."

"What business of yours is it what kind of day I have?"

"It really isn't any of my business. It's a matter of fact, I really don't care what your day is like. I was trying to say goodbye to you in a friendly fashion."

"Then why didn't you just say, 'Time is like a fashionable host, that slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand, and with his arms outstretched as he would fly, glances in the corner, welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.'"

"I don't know why I didn't say that," I told him. "It never occurred to me."

"People always tell you to have a nice day, but they never tell you how to have one."

"I imagine they assume that each person should know how to do it. A nice day to somebody may not necessarily be a nice day to another. The farmer may want it to rain; a lady who just bought a new bathing suit may want the sun to shine. Having your kid away from home could be a nice day for some people, while others will settle for a parking place in town. When you tell someone to have a nice day, you're not responsible for how it turns out."

"Has it ever occurred to you," Royal said, "that when you tell someone to have a nice day you might be putting a curse on him?"

"I don't believe it has. Would you care to explain yourself?"

"Well, until you said it to me I wasn't giving any thought to what kind of day I was going to have. I was going to take it as it came. But now that you've planted the idea in my head, I'm going to keep thinking about it. When I return to my office I'll worry that Rosalie Caplan hasn't returned my call. I'll stew that Ann Bodner in personnel is working on a new 'reduction in

force' for the company. I'll wonder how much traffic I'll have to fight to get home. And when I get to the front door I'll be nervous about what mood my wife is in. I know the odds of having a nice day are stacked against me, but until you wished me one, I was able to ignore it. People should not say to anyone, 'Have a nice day,' when they don't know what that person is up against. It's like putting the evil eye on them."

"I believe you're reading too much into my goodbye," I told him. "When someone says, 'Have a nice day,' he is only wishing you good luck."

"Then why doesn't he say, 'May the road rise up to meet you, and may the wind be always at your back, and may you get to heaven before the devil knows you're there?'"

"Because most people are in a hurry, and that takes too long to say, unless you're leaving an Irish bar. Why are you making such an issue of a simple thing like this?"

"I guess it's a question of sincerity. Everyone tells you to have a nice day. But how many people do you know who really care if you do or not?"

"Royal, you're a cynic."

"I am not. I know a department store, and they train their employees to say 'Have a nice day' to everybody."

"Well, wouldn't you rather have them say that than to tell you what's really on their minds?"

"No, I think people should level with you. They should tell you what's on their minds. How can you know whom to trust when even the people who work in the post office tell you to have a nice day?"

"Well, Royal, I'm sure you realize that, when I wished you a nice day, I meant it from the bottom of my heart."

"How can I be sure you weren't just trying to get rid of me?"

"Because I never say it to somebody unless I truly like and admire them. If you don't want to have a nice day that's all right with me, too."

"There you go," Royal cried. "You're putting the evil eye on me again."

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Are We Ready for Computer Operas?

By Donal Henahan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — I hope I am not being disloyal to my own culture when I confess that I do not understand the appeal of electronic games. I remain unmoved by the sight of one Pac person consuming another. The notion of tiny planets bustling about pretending to destroy other tiny planets fails to stir my competitive juices. And playing hockey or soccer on a small screen seems something less than an athlete's feat. To put it plainly: Computerized games strike me as the modern young wastrel's equivalent of hanging around the corner pool room or pitching pennies until all hours under the streetlights.

And yet, child of our time, I have for years been fascinated by computers, especially by their persistent efforts to turn themselves into sentient, creative individuals. It comes as a slight shock to realize that 25 years have gone by since Lejane Hiller, a chemistry professor at the University of Illinois, began working with L.M. Isaacson on programming the "Iliac" computer to compose music: the "Iliac Suite" and "Computer Cantata," among other titles. It was awful stuff, of course, but even a computer has to begin somewhere.

So, would it now surprise you to learn that computers are composing whole operas? Possibly not, since we have all seen computers doing much more wonderful things in those dazzling new sci-fi and comic-book movies. With my own eyes, I have watched a screen full of interlocking hexagons and squares, and not since I was a child playing with a kaleidoscope for my fifth birthday have I been so delighted and astounded.

Fluffy Revolving

Nevertheless, even a jaded observer might be taken aback to discover that computers at the University of Wisconsin under the guidance of Prof. Sheldon Klein, a linguist and professor of computer science, have composed the words and music for an opera entitled "Revolt in Flatland." The work is based on "Flatland," a 19th-century fantasy by Edwin Abbott about a two-dimensional world — an ingenious choice of subject, you must admit, for the flat screen of a computer terminal. And surely its intentional lack of depth cannot be held against "Revolt in Flatland" when so many fully staged operas by humans have failed miserably to achieve anything better.

The cheerful world that computers have moved into the field of opera comes through an article by Kevin McKean in Byte, a computer trade journal. Despite C.P. Snow's famous complaint that scientists and humanists inhabit separate cultures and can barely speak to one another, Klein has been making serious efforts to close the gap. In the early 1970s he and his students devised a program that enabled a computer to write 2,100-word mystery stories in 15 seconds each, and they followed with a program for creating Russian fairy tales. From there, it was a logical step to asking the computer to compose an opera.

The article explains: "A simulator generates the plot in a special symbolic language devised by the group, then translators turn the symbolic plot into words, music and acting pictures of the action." The music, we are told, was generated by an Apple computer; the other functions take place on a Teak. The simulation language, whose name is written as five vertical slashes and pronounced "bar-bar," is based on UCSD Pascal, one of many

Already the computer has begun to point us toward golden horizons: A new program will automatically omit all boring scenes.

A future populated by many extremely short works may be beckoning.

languages in which computers and computer scientists converse among themselves.

It is difficult to guess from this brief description what Apple-generated music might sound like. But in theory computers can be programmed to write "music" in the style of any period. If you wanted something that sounds like Mozart, for instance, you would feed into the machine as many 18th century rules and practices as you can gather. The machine would digest all the parameters or variables given to it — rules of harmony and counterpoint, sonata and fugue forms, rhythmic formulas, modulations and so on. It would then be able to give back sequences of notes that might with luck appear on paper like something Mozart dropped under his writing table.

Might Resemble Music

The more sophisticated the computer and the program — and the more skilled the programmer — the more the results might resemble genuine music. This computer-generated score could then be performed on instruments of the program's choice. In well-equipped electronic-music laboratories, the more usual approach nowadays is to have computers produce the musical data and the sounds as well, through a digital-analogue converter that can synthesize virtually any imaginable sound or combination of sounds.

For a couple of decades now, computers have had this capacity to generate what other computers would recognize as musical notation, and with a program for translating it into sound. For some time, too, computers have been able to string words and

elementary ideas together in ways that resemble stories or plots. It was only a matter of time before the computers would put their terminals together and compose an opera.

Geometric Progression

Klein admits that "Revolt in Flatland" is not "Don Giovanni." In fact, he says, "I'm not keen on showing it because, to be perfectly frank, the music is superb but the action is quite dull." Does that disqualify it on today's opera market? Hardly. But the plot as spelled out by the scientist does seem to lack something: "Most of what's happening in the current version is that little squares and triangles and polygons are moving slowly from one house to another. The action only happens occasionally, when they meet." Klein is too modest, of course; I have seen half a dozen new operas recently that had duller scenarios and far less character motivation.

Already the computer-composer has begun to point us toward golden horizons: A new program being devised for "Revolt in Flatland" will automatically omit all boring scenes. A future populated by many extremely short operas may be beckoning. In fact, can we be certain what would result if the new "Flatland" program were to be put to work screening the standard operatic repertoire? Who knows how much would be left of, say, "Il Trovatore" or "Parsifal"? But at the moment, Klein admits, the "Flatland" program finds it difficult even to compose or edit. "I'm not sure," he says, "that it could be five hours long, like a real opera, but at the end there would be nobody watching." At least the computer recognizes it has a problem.

Farfetched and naive though current theories of computer participation in the arts may seem, we must be careful not to dismiss the idea of educable and ultimately creative machines. Experimental projects such as the ones Klein and his students are carrying out may not lead anywhere we care to follow, but no serious attempt to figure out how the creative mind works is a criminal enterprise. Neural networks at Yale University, a researcher whose specialty is helping computers try to generate good narrative prose, explains her goal: "I'm trying to construct a model of what makes people creative. If my model is correct, then my program should be able to make up interesting stories."

A point to be considered, however, is that the computer must be programmed by human minds of the widest sympathies and artistic understanding or its narrative will remain forever a mechanical plot. There is never an excess of such gifted people. Perhaps, in some brave future, the production of art will be the province of the many humanoids working in disciplined teams, computer craftsmen who will resemble the builders of the Cathedral of Chartres. But for now, my own attention to music or any other art has to be based on an implicit trust that there is an artist in there somewhere trying to express something. Sorry, but nothing else computes.

Holden Gift Disputed

The actress Stefanie Powers is opposed to giving \$80,000 from the estate of William Holden to the African Fund for Endangered Wildlife, and she's fighting it in court. The money should go to Powers' own newly formed wildlife fund, she said in an appearance before Superior Court Judge Ronald E. Swearingin in Los Angeles. The actor, who died Nov. 16 at age 63, specified in his will that his executor award money from the sale of his interest in a game farm and safari club in Kenya to a charity that is "interested in the preservation of wildlife and the environment and, if it is possible, has ties to all interests in Africa and more specifically, the Republic of Kenya." Powers objected to the designation of the African Fund, the choice of the executor. She said she had met employees of the fund in Kenya and considered them "neophytes." Powers, a close friend of Holden's for several years, received a \$250,000 bequest in his will. She recommended that the \$80,000 go to the William Holden Wildlife Fund, which she has organized with the help and approval of Holden's partners in the Kenya game ranch. The judge made no immediate decision on her request.

Robert S. Mulliken, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist from the University of Chicago, is the 1983 winner of the United States' highest award in chemistry, the Priestley Medal, awarded annually by the American Chemical Society, at the group's national meeting next March. The scientist, who worked on the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb, was awarded the 1966 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work on the motion of molecules. He has been at the University of Chicago for most of his academic career.

Allegedly, the 52-year-old Mulliken was named winner of the International Association of the Americas' award for her work with UNICEF and the International Rescue Committee. The award will be presented Aug. 6 during the association's annual convention in Washington.

When Michael Fagan slipped past Buckingham Palace security and into Queen Elizabeth II's bedroom three weeks ago, he might have been paying a family visit. The Times of London Daily column reported that genealogists had discovered that one Patrick Fagan of County Kerry, Ireland, was the queen's great-great-great-grandfather. However, it said, there was no proof that Michael Fagan — who scaled a fence, climbed a drainpipe, entered the queen's bedroom and struck up a conversation with her July 9 before being led away — was related to Patrick.

Bob Hope, star of many "road" films with the late Bing Crosby, has a road he can call his own in northwestern Miami. The City Commission agreed to rename a stretch of Northwest Ninth Avenue "Bob Hope Road," at the request of the National Parkinson Foundation and the University of Miami. Hope has been honorary chairman of the Miami-based foundation, which is seeking a cure for Parkinson's disease.

Archibald MacLellan, in an interview shortly before his death, said he almost joined the Communist Party in the 1930s because he was infuriated by President Herbert Hoover's attitude toward the Depression. The poet, who was in his 70s when he died last year, said he had never seen anything that even remotely approached the misery and anguish and horror of the Great Depression. Things, I thought just couldn't happen in a human society were happening. But he rejected communism, he said, because "I was a socialist, but I was not a communist, conception of the relation of the state to the people it governed."

Liberman, who was known as Wislutzki Valentin Liberman when he lived in Milwaukee as a boy, returned to give his first home-town concert in four years. In an airport news conference, the 63-year-old pianist, who had gotten lost and wandered onto the grounds of the Wisconsin State Fair. Police found him and took him home in a motorcycle sidecar. "I thought that was terrific," he said. "I wanted to get lost every day."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING 100-2344, Toronto's Message, White Box 6202, Ontario, M6G 2G2, Canada LEGAL NOTICES STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT OF DANE COUNTY In the Interest of AARON N. RUBIN To: EMAD BOYAR, Esq. Notice is hereby given to you that (1) Between January 29, 1981 and March 31, 1981, a woman who was known as AARON N. RUBIN, was living in the home of AARON N. RUBIN, at 1015 N. 10th Street, Madison, Wisconsin, USA. (2) A petition to terminate your parental rights was filed in the Circuit Court of Dane County, Wisconsin, on August 25, 1982, at 10:15 A.M. (3) If you fail to appear at this hearing, the Court may order that your parental rights be terminated. (4) If you do appear, you may contest the termination of your parental rights and you may also request that the Court order that you be appointed guardian of the person of AARON N. RUBIN. (5) You may also request that the Court order that you be appointed guardian of the person of AARON N. RUBIN. 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